FBIS DAILY REPORT

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MEETINGS TO COMMEMORATE REPUBLIC DAY REPORTED

AU111501 Tirana ATA in English 0920 GMT 11 Jan 84

[Excerpts] Tirana, January 11 (ATA) -- Our entire people enthusiastically celebrates today a memorable event in their history the 38th anniversary of the proclamation of the Republic. On this occasion, numerous activities such as solemn meetings, talks, meetings with veterans of war and labour, were organised, festive concerts were given.

Yesterday afternoon, a solumn meeting was organised in the "Bylis" theater hall of the city of Fier. Attending were working people of work and production centers, veterans, militarymen, young boys and girls, etc.

Present was also the member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party and first secretary of the Fier District Party Committee, Pali Miska.

The chairman of the Executive Committee of the district People's Council, Dhimiter Brisku, spoke on the historic importance of the proclamation of the republic and the victories attained by our working masses over the years of the people's power.

Likewise, on this occasion a solemn meeting was organised in the "Skampa" theater of Elbasan City yesterday afternoon. Attending were also the first secretary of the party committee of the Elbasan District, Xhemal Dylymnja, and other cadres of the district.

ALIA, CARCANI GREET CUBAN, PRK LEADERS

Greetings to Castro

AU301941 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 30 Dec 83

[Text] Ramiz Alia, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, and Adil Carcani, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, have sent the following message to Fidel Castro Ruz, chairman of the Council of State and prime minister of the Republic of Cuba:

On the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the liberation of Cuba, in the name of the Albanian people, the Presidium of the People's Assembly, the Council of Ministers, and in our own names, we convey greetings and best wishes to you for the progress and prosperity of the Cuban people.

PRK's Heng Samrin

AU062006 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 6 Jan 84

[Text] Ramiz Alia, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, has sent the following telegram to Heng Samrin, chairman of the Council of State of the PRK:

On the occasion of Kampuchea's national day, in the name of the Albanian people, the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, and in my own name, I convey to you, and through you, to the people of Kampuchea, greetings and warm congratulations.

The Kampuchean people have waged a determined struggle for national liberation against American imperialism and their lackeys. They are now fighting to defend their country against the conspiracies of imperialism, the Pol Pot bands, and reaction.

We wish your people continuing successes in the country's reconstruction and in defending and consolidating national independence. I am convinced that the friendly relations between our two peoples and countries will develop continually.

PRK's Chan Si

AU062009 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 6 Jan 84

[Text] Comrade Adil Carcani, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, has sent the following telegram to Chan Si, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the PRK:

The National Day of the PRK provides me with the opportunity to convey cordial greetings to you and to the Kampuchean people in my name and in the name of the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania.

May the Kampuchean people achieve new successes in their work for the country's overall progress and development and in their struggle against the attacks by imperialism and reaction, and may the friendly relations between Albania and Kampuchea continue to develop in the future.

KUBADINSKI, BCP DELEGATION RETURN FROM FRG

AU111904 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 11 Jan 84

[Text] The BCP delegation led by Pencho Kubadinski, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Fatherland Front National Council, which had attended the Seventh DKP Congress in Nuernberg, has returned home. The delegation was welcomed at Sofia Airport by Comrade Milko Balev.

YOTOV-LED BCP DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR VIENNA

AU111512 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1500 GMT 11 Jan 84

[Text] A BCP delegation led by Yordan Yotov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member, has left for Vienna to attend the 25th Congress of the Austrian Communist Party. The delegation was seen off from Sofia Airport by Comrade Milko Balev.

FILIPOV RECEIVES NEW SFRY AMBASSADOR DJUKIC

AU111902 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1800 GMT 11 Jan 84

[Text] Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, has received the newly appointed SFRY ambassador to Bulgaria, Ilija Djukic.

PAPER SUPPORTS SOVIET STOCKHOLM PROPOSALS

AU111630 Sofia ZEMEDELSKO ZNAME in Bulgarian 10 Jan 84 p 4

[Article by Georgi Il. Dimitrov, candidate of historical sciences: "Before the Stockholm Conference" -- capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] ACCORDING TO THE DECISIONS OF THE MADRID MEETING OF THE CSCE MEMBER-COUNTRIES, A CONFERENCE ON MEASURES FOR CONSOLIDATING MUTUAL TRUST AND SECURITY AND ON DISARMAMENT IN EUROPE IS SCHEDULED TO OPEN IN STOCKHOLM ON 17 JANUARY 1984. A CHARACTERISTIC TRAIT OF THE FORTHCOMING CONFERENCE IS THE FACT THAT IT WILL TAKE PLACE UNDER THE CIRCUMSTANCES OF AN EXTREMELY TENSE INTERNATIONAL SITUATION FOR WHICH AMERICAN IMPERIALISM IS RESPONSIBLE.

It is a well-known fact that the military-strategic balance of forces achieved between the Warsaw Pact Organization and NATO in the seventies created real opportunities for complementing political detente with detente in the military sector. It is also fully understandable that the deployment of new U.S. nuclear weapons (Pershing II and cruise missiles) in Western Europe has made the achievement of future agreements considerably more difficult, and hence, that the measures for consolidation of mutual trust among European states has become a difficult task as well.

The socialist community member-countries, headed by the USSR, are launching a large-scale, constructive program for military detente in Europe. As early as October 1977, the USSR submitted proposals representing a platform of action in the sphere of military detente in Europe. On that occasion, it was proposed that the European states sign a treaty on the mutual renunciation of a nuclear first strike, as well as on the renunciation of increasing the number of Warsaw Pact Organization and NATO members. In order to further consolidate mutual trust, the Soviet Union proposed that no military exercises with more than 50,000-60,000 participants be held.

The Warsaw Pact member-countries submitted an extensive proposal on convening a European disarmament conference in 1979, and this proposal was subsequently detailed and complemented in the documents adopted by the Warsaw Pact Organization Political Consultative Committee held in Warsaw (1980) and in Prague (1983), as well as at the sessions of foreign affairs ministers from Warsaw Pact Organization member-countries. The aspect that most characterizes the disarmament program submitted by the Warsaw Pact Organization member-countries is the comprehensive nature of this program. It provides or a great variety of measures aimed at consolidating mutual trust, at limiting and gradually reducing the concentration of the armed forces and araments in Europe. The most characteristic trends mapped out in this program are the following:

-- THE TWO SIDES MUST BRIEF EACH OTHER IN ADVANCE ON EXTENSIVE MILITARY EXERCISES THEY ARE PLANNING (OF GROUND FORCES, AIR FORCES, AND NAVIES), AND ABOUT LARGE MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS. A RESTRICTION IN THE SCOPE OF MILITARY EXERCISES AS A WHOLE IS PROVIDED FOR AT THE SAME TIME.

-- AN EXTENSION OF THE ZONES IN EUROPE WHERE THE MEASURES ON MUTUAL TRUST SHOULD BE IMPLEMENTED IS ENVISAGED. THE STAND OF THE SOCIALIST COMMUNITY MEMBER-COUNTRIES IS THAT SUCH MEASURES SHOULD INVOLVE THE MEDITERRANEAN ZONE AS WELL, THAT THE VESSELS CARRYING NUCLEAR ARMS MUST BE WITHDRAWAN FROM THERE, THAT THE NON-NUCLEAR MEDITERRANEAN STATES SHOULD NOT ACCEPT THE DEPLOYMENT OF NULCEAR WEAPONS ON THEIR TERRITORIES, AND SO FORTH.

-- NUCLEAR-FREE ZONES SHOULD BE ESTABLISHED IN VARIOUS PARTS OF EUROPE, SUCH AS IN NORTHERN EUROPE AND THE BALKAN PENINSULA.

-- PRACTICAL MEASURES MUST BE COORDINATED IN ORDER TO AVERT THE DANGER OF A SUDDEN ATTACK. A CHARACTERISTIC PRACTICAL STEP IN THIS DIRECTION IS THE PROPOSAL OF THE WARSAW PACT ORGANIZATION MEMBER-COUNTRIES TO INCLUDE AN AGREEMENT ON THE NON-USE OF MILITARY FORCE AND ON KEEPING UP PEACEFUL RELATIONS BETWEEN NATO AND WARSAW PACT ORGANIZATION MEMBER-STATES. NATURALLY, ALL OTHER INTERESTED COUNTRIES MAY JOIN THIS TREATY.

The approach of the socialist countries is based on the understanding that all states participating in the Stockholm conference are interested to an equal extent in a general balance of forces in Europe. In this connection the socialist countries are of the opinion that the artificial linking of the problems discussed at Stockholm to certain other questions would further complicate the negotiations, as historical experience has already shown.

In constantly increasing the arms race the United States and NATO have adopted a different approach on the following:

-- THEY ARE TRYING TO CONCEAL THEIR PUSH FOR REARMAMENT MOSTLY IN THE QUALITATIVE SECTOR BY PRETENDING TO BE WILLING TO REACH AN AGREEMENT WITH THE SOCIALIST COUNTRIES IN THE MILITARY SECTOR.

-- THE NATO MILITARY CIRCLES ARE PREACHING THE CONCEPT OF "PEACE THROUGH STRENGTH" AND THE THESIS THAT REARMAMENT ALLEGEDLY IS THE "BEST METHOD" OF PRESERVING PEACE AND MUTUAL TRUST IN EUROPE.

-- PEOPLE IN THE WEST ARE STUBBORNLY PROPACATING THE THEORY ABOUT "A LACK OF BALANCE OF ARMED FORCES IN EUROPE" BETWEEN THE WARSAW PACT ORGANIZATION FORCES AND NATO FORCES, ALLEGEDLY, TO THE ADVANTAGE OF THE WARSAW PACT ORGANIZATION.

NATO strategists are trying to reach one-sided advantages and to affect the security of the USSR and the remaining Warsaw Pact Organization member-countries. It is quite natural that such an unrealisitc stand is likely to further complicate the forthcoming negotiations.

The peoples of Europe and throughout the world believe that not one opportunity should be missed to normalize the international situation, that the danger of war should be averted. This should not be done through words, but deeds, and it is necessary to contribute to the consolidation of detente and to the development of cooperation among European states.

BTA LAUDS WARSAW PACT CHEMICAL WEAPONS PROPOSAL

AU111027 Sofia BTA in English 0907 GMT 11 Jan 84

[Text] Sofia, Jan 11 BTA Commentator Todor Stoyanov -- The proposal of the Warsaw Treaty states to the states of the Atlantic alliance for freeing our continent from chemical weapons is already in the centre of attention of the world public.

It is a new link added to the long chain of peace initiatives of the socialist community aimed against the danger of a military clash.

Both the spirit and content of the document proposed illustrate the familiar thought that politics is an art of the possible. To do whatever is attainable, whenever it is attainable and wherever it is attainable, to look for a ford to agreements favouring the resolving of the global peace problem -- this is the unflinching stance of the socialist diplomacy.

Stress is laid in the document on the chemical peril in Europe and this is more than understandable: Both the denseness of the population and the saturation of the continental territory with chemical weapons make the efforts to ease the chemical danger here an irreversible task.

The proposal of the Warsaw Treaty states is far-ranging politically. To start, to seek, to find out the possible for the moment without losing sight of the main prospect -- saving Europe's peoples from the danger threatening them -- this is the message of the proposal.

The first responses from Washington and London show that the NATO capitals will try to avoid the constructive core of the proposal hiding behind the wornout argumentation that this is but a propaganda trick on the eve of the Stockholm conference.

The Western diplomacy has been following this road for years on end, proclaiming every peace-oriented step as verbal rhetoric.

True, how far can one go on this perilous road?

LAO LEADERS THANK ZHIVKOV, FILIPOV FOR GREETINGS

AU111633 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 10 Jan 84 p 1

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, and Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, have received the following telegram from Kaysone Phomvihan, secretary general of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and chairman of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, and from Souphanouvong, president of that country and chairman of the Supreme National Assembly:

On behalf of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee, the Supreme National Assembly, the Government of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, and on behalf of the Lao people, we express our genuine gratitude to you and through you to the BCP Central Committee, the State Council, the Council of Ministers, and to the fraternal Bulgarian people for the cordial greetings and good wishes on the occasion of the eighth anniversary of the proclamation of the Lao People's Democratic Republic.

We take advantage of this opportunity to convey to you and the fraternal Bulgarian people our wishes for great successes in building developed socialism in Bulgaria and in achieving prosperity for the country. May the fraternal friendship and cooperation between our two parties and governments, as well as between the Lao and Bulgarian peoples, continue forever!

NOVO VREME ON CONTRADICTIONS UNDER SOCIALISM

AU111458 Sofia NOVO VREME in Bulgarian No 12/83 Signed to Press 3 Nov 83 pp 66-68

[Article by Docent Tsanko Tsankov, candidate of philosophical sciences: "About Contradictions of an Objective and Subjective Nature" -- footnote numbering as published]

[Text] Under socialism, there are contradictions that emerge on the basis of the objective rules and laws of socialism arising from the nature of the new social processes and phenomena and the ascending development of socialist society. These are objective contradictions. There are, however, contradictions that are due to subjective causes, or, to put it more precisely, that most frequently represent results and manifestations of subjectivism in social administration, as well as results from shortcomings of a subjective nature. The most characteristic trait of these contradictions are "caused by subjective factors, by shortcomings and weaknesses, by an incorrect style of work and leadership due to a subjective factor, namely, to the leading cadres and individual institutions." (Footnote 19) (Todor Zhivkov: "The 12th BCP Congress and the Further Construction of Mature Socialism", page 245). These contradictions are inevitable but can be avoided, while objective contradictions are unavoidable but can be resolved.

Objective contradictions act as a source of development of the object in question (socialist society in this case). This distinguishes them from subjective contradictions. The latter are not and cannot be a source of development, because the impetus received in resolving them cannot compensate for the arrest in development caused by their appearance and prolonged existence. Hence, the conclusion is that we must do everything in our power to prevent such contradictions from emerging and to resolve them as soon as possible once they have emerged. Such contradictions, according to T. Zhivkov "arise from manifestations of subjectivism and cause us tremendous damage; therefore, they must be resolutely overcome." (Footnote 20) (T. Zhivkov: "The 12th BCP Congress and the Further Construction of Mature Socialism," page 245).

In comparing objective and subjective contradictions, we must bear in mind the fact that when the period of existence of the first contradictions is prolonged beyond the term required by objective laws, these objective contradictions, just as the subjective ones, begin to arrest our development. As a result, the subjective factor is confronted with the theoretical question of ca[illegible]ing the right moment at which objective contradictions have exhausted their capacity to promote progress and of proceeding to eliminate them. A delay in the timely solution of these objective contradictions results in additional, new, and sometimes even great difficulties in our life. The delay in resolving objective contradictions caused by the subjective factor results in the emergence of subjective contradictions.

The methodological significance of distinguishing between objective and subjective contradictions lies in the fact that this distinction serves as a protective measure against possible deviations from Marxist-Leninism philosophy on the question of contradictions. Some people, for example, admit the possibility that the emergence of antagonistic contradictions cannot be excluded under socialism and that those contradictions allegedly arise from the very nature of socialism.

V.I. Lenin categorically stressed that antagonism disappears under socialism, but that the contradictions continue to exist. This basic tenet completely accords with the letter and spirit of Marxism. In his famous preface to the "Contribution to the Critique of Political Economy," Marx wrote: "The bourgeois relations of production are the last antagonistic form of the social process of production -- antagonistic not in the sense of individual antagonism, but of one arising from the social conditions of life of the individuals; at the same time, the productive forces developing in the womb of bourgeois society create the material conditions for the solution of that antagonism. This social formation therefore brings the prehistory of human society to a close." (Footnote 21) (Karl Marx and Fredrich Engels: "Collected Works", volume 13). The essence of socialism fundamentally differs from the essence of all antagonistic formations. As was demonstrated by the classical authors of Marxism-Leninism and as has undoubtedly been confirmed by the worldwide historical experience of real socialism, this essence consists in the prevailing position of the social ownership of the basic means of production. As Yuriy Andropov wrote in this context: "The cornerstone of the socioeconomic system that has come to replace capitalism, according to Marx, is the social ownership of the means of production." Precisely this essence, this cornerstone, cannot be a source of antagonistic contradictions. It is true that contradictions, problems, and even serious difficulties do occur under socialism. "Their origin, however, is different," Yuriy Andropov writes, "this origin has never been connected with the essence of collective social ownership which has asserted itself and whose advantages have been confirmed. On the contrary, a considerable portion of the shortcomings that occasionally disturb our normal work in one national economic sector or another is caused by deviations from the norms and requirements of economic life whose very basis consists in the socialist property of ownership of the means of production." (Footnote 22) (Yuriy Andropov; "The Teaching of Karl Marx and Certain Questions of Socialist Construction in the USSR," PARTIZDAT 1983, page 9)

R. Kolasapov justifiably confirmed that conflicts and clashes do exist under socialism, but that they are not the expression of a class struggle between labor and capital or of enmity between nations. As a rule, they rather demonstrate differences and contradictions between individuals or groups of individuals. Kosolapov writes that Marxism-Leninism has always distinguished between social antagonism for which there is no place under socialism, on the one hand, and individual antagonism on the other hand, which we will have to cope with for a long time. He concludes that the transformation of all social contradictions into non-antagonistic contradictions and the reduction of the remaining antagonism to a purely individual one is a tremendous achievement of socialist society. (Footnote 23) (R. Kosolapov: "Socialism: An Integral Part of the Social System," PRAVDA, 4 March 1983)

Antagonistic contradictions in society are linked to the existence of antagonistic classes. We can talk about antagonistic contradictions only when antagonistic classes exist in a society. During the transitional period from capitalism to socialism, there are still classes hostile to socialism. During this period, contradictions of an objective as well as of a subjective nature do exist, and they can be both antagonistic or nonantagonistic. Under such circumstances, there can be no question of whether the existence of antagonistic contradictions is possible since they really do exist.

In my view, the thesis denying the existence of social antagonism under real socialism and accepting the existence of individual antagonism only is a correct one. It correctly reflects the qualitatively new character of socialism. This is one of the lines about contradictions under socialism along which the theory on contradictions under socialism is developing (correctly reflecting practical experience).

However, we should not limit ourselves to this line alone. We must draw up the contours of the line connected with nonantagonistic contradictions. These contradictions must not be regarded as a static factor. On the contrary, they are dynamic. Their development passes through different stages. We are now facing an important scientific task in trying to reveal their manifestation during these stages.

CORRECTION TO NEW POLITBURO, CANDIDATE MEMBERS

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "New Politburo Members, Candidate Members Named," published in the 4 January Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT on page C 1, fourth paragraph, last line:

...of the Politburo.

Comrade Emil Khristov was elected secretary of the BCP Central Committee.... (inserting omitted paragraph)

BRIEFS

ALEKSANDROV AT KAMPUCHEAN RECEPTION -- A reception was given tonight by the Kampuchean Embassy in Sofia on the occasion of that country's national holiday. Comrade Chudomir Aleksandrov, as well as Mitko Grigorov, deputy chairman of the State Council; Yanko Markov, minister of forests and forest industry; and Lyubomir Popov, deputy minister of foreign affairs, attended the reception. Leaders of sociopolitical and mass organizations, as well as chiefs and members of diplomatic missions accredited in our country, also attended. The reception proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 6 Jan 84 AU]

STOICHKOV AT KAMPUCHEAN MEETING -- On the occasion of the fifth anniversary of the proclamation of the PRK, a festive meeting was held at the Fatherland Front National Council Headquarters in Sofia organized by the Sofia public. The meeting was attended by Comrade Grigor Stoichkov and by leaders of sociopolitical and mass organizations, as well as by high-ranking BCP Central Committee functionaries. A report was read by Lieutenant General Trifon Balkanski, chairman of the Bulgarian-Kampuchean Friendship Society, describing the heroic struggles waged by the people of Kampuchea for their social liberation and dwelling on their successes in building a new society. The speaker noted that the foreign policy of the PRK is following the main strategic line of further consolidating friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union and with the socialist community -- which is a guarantee for the successful co struction of socialist society. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 6 Jan 84 AU]

DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER VISITS EGYPT 7-10 JAN

For Egyptian reportage on Deputy Foreign Minister Stanislav Svoboda's visit to Egypt, and his talks with Kamal Hasan 'Ali, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, Ambassador 'Abd al-Halim Badawi, assistant foreign minister, and other officials, see the Egypt section of the 10 January Middle East and Africa DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

TALKS ON 1984 TRADE WITH USSR HELD IN PRAGUE

AU111248 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 10 Jan 84 p 2

[CTK report in the "International Contacts" Column]

[Text] On Monday in Prague, Yuriy Brezhnev, USSR first deputy minister of foreign trade, who is in Czechoslovakia at the invitation of Ladislav Vodrazka, CSSR first deputy minister of foreign trade, was received by Bohumil Urban, CSSR minister of foreign trade. They discussed some problems concerning the preparation of the 1984 protocol on shipments of goods in CSSR-USSR trade.

MEETING MARKS ANNIVERSARY OF USSR CONSTITUTION

LD112234 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1730 GMT 11 Jan 84

[Text] A meeting to mark the forthcoming 60th anniversary of the adoption of the first Soviet Constitution was organized in the club of the Czech Central Committee of the Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship Association -- "Aurora" -- in Prague today. Addressing the meeting was Josef Kempny, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and chairman of the Czech National Council, who recalled that the Constitution had generalized and enshrined Lenin's teaching on the socialist revolution, the nationalities question, and the construction of socialism.

PARTY PRESS OBSERVES HUSAK'S BIRTHDAY

AU111309 [Editorial Report] Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech and Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak on 10 January both carry on page 3 articles marking the 71st birthday of Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Republic.

Zdenek Horeni's 2,700-word RUDE PRAVO article entitled "Loyalty to the Party, Loyalty to the People," first pays tribute to Husak as an "outstanding statesman, ardent patriot, and confirmed internationalist who, through his entire life and work, has gained a permanent place in the modern history of our nations, in the history of our Communist Party and the international communist and workers movement, and in the chronicles of the struggle for progress and peace in the world."

Horeni then deals with the impact of the "proletarian environment" in which Husak grew up, on his political development, and on his joining the Communist Party in 1933. In this connection, Horeni says: "His membership in the Communist Party for half a century has been filled with selfless dedicated work and with a courageous and tireless struggle for the rights and a better life of the working man, for social and national justice, for Socialist Czechoslovakia, and for alliance and friendship with the Soviet Union."

The article goes on to discuss Husak's activities as a prominent member of the CPSL's underground leadership during World War II and his role in organizing the Slovak National Uprising of 1944.

Speaking about Husak's activities after the liberation of Czechoslovakia, the article then notes his "decisive role" in solving the political crisis in the autumn of 1947 and in the "victory of the working people" in February 1948 in Slovakia.

Horeni goes on to say: "Even in the difficult period in which his participation in the building work was forcibly interrupted, Comrade Husak remained unshakably faithful to the Communist Party and the ideas of socialism and communism. Unjust criticism and trumped-up charges were raised against him, and he was unjustly sentenced. In the sixties, the trial against him was declared unlawful, and Comrade Husak was fully rehabilitated. As a rank-and-file Communist, he was speaking out in a principled way against the shortcomings, mistakes and deformations in party-state activities which became fertile soil for the profound crisis in the party and society, and which, through the fault of rightwing opportunist and antisocialist forces, culminated in an attempt at counterrevolution.

"It was only thanks to the internationalist support of the fraternal socialist countries that we were able to resist the onslaught of counterrevolutionary forces. In those complicated times, the role and activity of Comrade Husak were of fundamental importance for the formation of revolutionary forces dedicated to socialism, for solving the crisis in the party, and for asserting a consistently Marxist-Leninist way out of the social upheaval. His high-principled speech had a decisive impact on the second round of deliberations of the extraordinary CPSL Congress, which elected him first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee."

The article then pays tribute to Husak's contribution to the "rapid consolidation" of the party and society after his election as first secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee in April 1969 and reviews Czechoslovakia's "successful" development in the past 15 years, which is said to be "integrally linked" to his work. In this connection, the article also expresses appreciation for Husak's contriubtion to a "Leninist solution" of the nationality question in Czechoslovakia and to his "daily attention" to the problems of the national economy.

Turning to the characteristic features of Husak's work, Horeni then says: "In his entire activity and in all his pronouncements, Comrade Husak consistently demands utmost effectiveness and quality in all work, the advancement of the economy, the speedy implementation of the results of scientific-technical progress, strict economy in all sectors, the enhancement of the system of management, the broad development of the working people's initiative, and the involvement of economy in socialist economic integration.

"Among the distinct features of his style of work is his concern for a consistently implemented critical approach to shortcomings and weaknesses along with appreciation for all good results. He repeatedly emphasizes that we must not be content with what has already been achieved, but must set increasingly higher targets for ourselves and concentrate the energy of the party and the working people on their fulfillment.

"Comrade Husak pays systematic attention to the continual perfecting of the party's ideological work and to the development of a socialist way of life. At the 16th party congress, he again emphasized the connection between the education of a new, socialist personality and the multifaceted process of socialist construction. He incessantly draws attention to the fact we are building socialism, a new society, under the conditions of a tenacious ideological struggle between two antagonistic social systems.

"Comrade Husak's relentless attention is devoted to constantly deepening and enhancing the party's Marxist-Leninist character, to reinforcing its strength, unity, and ability to act, and to its close ties with the people.

"He always stresses the obligation of Communists to set an example in life and work as well as the importance of constantly strengthening the leading role of the party as a key prerequisite to society's successful development."

Further on in the article, Horeni notes the "great credit" Husak deserves for the steady intensification of the CPCZ's and the CSSR's relations with the CPSU, the Soviet Union, and other socialist countries as well as Husak's contribution to "strengthening the unity of the international communist and workers movement and developing cooperation with forces waging a struggle for democracy, national liberation, social justice, and progress," a contribution for which he is "widely known and greatly valued in fraternal socialist countries and by the entire international progressive public." Equally valued, according to Horeni, is Husak's role "in the struggle against the aggressive policy of imperialism, against the threat of war, and for peace and the easing of international tension."

In conclusion, the RUDE PRAVO article says that "through his entire life and work, his purposefulness, indefatigability, industriousness, exactingness, creative spirit and militant heart, pure human qualities, wisdom, sensitive attitude toward people, and his dedication to the interests of the working people, Comrade Gustav Husak has gained the deep respect of the Czechoslovak people and great international authority as a far-sighted statesman and politician" and it wishes him good health and further successes in his work.

Bratislava PRAVDA marks Husak's birthday with a 2,000-word article by Eugen Hanisko, entitled "Consistent Fighter for Socialism and Peace." The article reviews Husak's life and work -- devoting greatest attention to his role during World War II and in the post-1969 period -- and quotes extensively from his writings. In dealing with Husak's imprisonment in the fifties and subsequent rehabilitation and in describing his merits as a politician, the Hanisko article uses terms similar to Horeni's RUDE PRAVO article.

Both the RUDE PRAVO and the Bratislava PRAVDA articles are accompanied by photographs showing Husak with Soviet party leader Andropov and among Czechoslovak workers.

JAKES, HAMAN ATTEND CONSULTATIVE MEETING

LD111819 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1700 GMT 11 Jan 84

[Text] A consultative meeting of secretaries of regional and municipal committees of the CPCZ and the CPSL for industry was held today in Prague. On the agenda was the implementation of the resolution of the ninth CPCZ Central Committee session on the state plan for national economic and social development for this year and the rapid introduction of scientific-technological progress into production, as well as increasing the quality of production. Stress was laid on unified progress in deepening the levels of political, organizational, and control activities, expanding the development of the initiative of working people, and increasing requirements in all sectors, above all in managerial work.

The secretaries of regional and municipal committees exchanged experience at the session on the preparation of party member meetings at the beginning of this year. Present at the meeting were Milos Jakes, Presidium member and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, and Josef Haman, candidate Presidium member and secretary of the party's Central Committee.

JAKES SPEAKS ON LABOR DISCIPLINE, BLOC TIES

LD092303 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 9 Jan 84

[Text] Milos Jakes, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, today visited Gottwaldov, where the citizens recalled the 35th anniversary of the city named after that outstanding representative of the party and the international communist movement -- Klement Gottwald. Speaking at a festive rally in the working people's theater, Comrade Milos Jakes said that Gottwaldov's citizens have always been an example as regards discipline, which will always be required. He also pointed to the importance of a high standard of work for society, the implementation of the findings of science and technology, and the importance of protecting the environment. He emphasized that substantially broader cooperation with the socialist countries -- and with the Soviet Union in particular -- is a guarantee that the all-round development of the socialist man will continue to progress.

SOCIAL DEMOCRATS VIEWED AS 'IDEOLOGICAL ENEMY'

AU111520 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 10 Jan 84 p 4

[Article by Pavol Mestan, doctor of philosophy and candidate of sciences, in the "On a Theoretical Topic" column: "Socialism Without Socialism"]

[Text] The social democratic and socialist parties are currently undergoing a conflict-ridden development. A certain differentiation is taking place among them. The mutual differences in the policies of individual parties are deepening; they adopt relatively progressive stands on some issues and outright reactionary stands on others. Their stands change often and quickly. The contradictory attitudes of individual parties on the same issue as another typical feature.

Internationally, within the framework of the bourgeois class attitude, they represent critical opposition to the cold-war and militarist policy of the United States to a certain extent, while the rightwing Socialist's policy is a chain of class and political compromises and concessions to the bourgeoisie.

Their negative influence lends to the ideological disorientation of the masses. The relatively progressive aspects of their policy are not based on a clearcut anti-imperialist class stand, but on an eclectic mixture of liberalism, abstract humanism and pseudosocialism, a mixture poisoned by a portion of anticommunism. In this connection, we deal with social democracy as an ideological enemy, proceeding from the fact that it is impossible to achieve appeasement between Marxism-Leninism and the reformist ideology of social democracy.

The social reformists say that the disappearance of conflict between labor and capital is a characteristic feature of the present; they say that a new social structure is emerging, within the framework of which the "social partnership" and the mutual "coordination of interests" of various social groups and strata have eliminated the preceding class struggle. The new program of the Socialist Party of Austria [SPOe] that was adopted in 1978 even speaks of the elimination of classes: "The socialists want to eliminate classes; they unwaveringly promote the basic value of equality as an expression of the equality of all people, whereby this quality does not mean uniformity but the renunciation of a class and privileged society."

This was expressed even more frankly by Olof Palme; his reply to the question of whether a class struggle exists in Sweden was: "We are reformists, and we do not speak of a class struggle. But we do know that injustice exists, as do differences between the classes; nevertheless, we have no use for the concept of a class struggle."

The concept of class struggle is currently being replaced by the concept of "social partnership," which expresses the longings of the representatives of the petty bourgeoisie; even during the last century they proclaimed the so-called harmony of class interests. In essence, we have here an application of these illusory petty bourgeois notions on the "dialectic" interpretation of social phenomena. In the present instance, they negate the class struggle and absolutize the ethical ideals aimed at removing the "bad" and overcoming the "good" according to the intentions of Proudhon's "dialectic movement" of society's development, which is seemingly fixed by the "legal state." Former SPOe chairman Bruno Kreisky openly admitted the true essence and purpose of "social partnership" when he said: "Social partnership has become the sublimator of the class struggle."

The thesis on co-determination or, in other words, on the participation of the workers class in the most significant spheres of social life, shows how the policy of "social partnership" is to be realized. However, were the bourgeoisie really concerned with realizing the thesis on co-determination, it would logically have to establish a material foundation for it. Obviously, it cannot do this. In this way, participation becomes part of formal democracy. The slogan on participation merely proves that the bourgeoisie know how to reach for every well-thought-out and, let us admit, also effective, method of manipulating the proletariat's natural longings in order to disarm it, corrode its unity, undermine its revolutionary spirit, and lead it away from political activity. We may speak of the true co-determination of the workers class only if exploitation has been eliminated, because the substance of freedom and self-realization of the personality, of social certainty and justice, lies in the liberation of labor from exploitation. The only realistic way to achieve this is to establish the political power of the workers class and to socialize the means of production. This establishes the prerequisites for the basic values of socialism (for instance, the right to work and to have social certainties), which cannot be replaced by social-reformist, class-indifferent slogans on liberty, justice, and solidarity in the sense of the theory of "democratic socialism."

The revisionists and renegades of the communists movement are trying to fulfill the "social order" of monopoly capital by placing the main emphasis on the falsification of the role played by the workers class in the life of the socialist society. They provide instructions for applying the opinions that are analogical to concepts of "social partnership" and "participation" under the conditions of socialism. This is a path toward divesting Marxism-Leninism of its class contents and toward revising and casting doubts on the basic issues of scientific communism on the leading role of the workers class and its vanguard, the communist party, in the theory and practice of building the socialist society.

Already during the pre-crisis period, but particularly during the period of the attempt at a counterrevolution, the representatives of our rightwingers here in Czechoslovakia spoke of the "participation of at least two parties (the Communist and the Social Democratic Parties) in political power." It is thus only logical that in the end the revisionists' struggle necessarily had to lead to a struggle against the party's leading role, to a demand for "political pluralism," and for the renewal of bourgeois democracy, including the establishment of a legalized opposition to the CPCZ. The revisionists' demand that the CPCZ renounce its leading role within the framework of the "partnership" with the existing and newly established political parties was meant to enable a "free play of political forces" as the prerequisite of "true" democracy.

Such "participation," such "partnership" and "plurality" within the framework of the socialist society were meant to lead to the establishment of a dual rule and, gradually, to the total liquidation of the workers class power [tridni moc].

In this connection, let us recall what the ideological directives of the Polish Club for a Self-Administration [samospravna] Republic state: "That is why we regard the establishment of ideopolitical groupings as an inevitable step. These groupings create the nuclei of future political parties in a democratic state."

The concept of "social partnership" or of participation testify to the exclusively formal nature of democracy under the conditions of class antagonism, on which the capitalist society is based. The people who advocate the establishment of self-administration in the socialist countries as an antithesis to the leadership by the Communist Party, who speak of direct democracy or of direct participation in production, are in reality driving the building of socialism into arbitrariness and, objectively, are totally breaking up economic management.

On the one hand, both the followers of political pluralism and the followers of self-administration proceed from existential anthropologism and the philosophy of so-called neo-Marxism; on the other hand, they proceed from technical managerism: Although they refer to the working people, in reality they regard the intelligentsia as the decisive force of social development. The purpose of introducing and realizing the slogans of "social partnership" and "participation" in the socialist countries is first to deny in theory the leading role of the workers class and its vanguard, the Communist Party, and then to eliminate this role in practice.

Other problems that require attention include the issues of so-called ethical socialism, man's position in society, and the issues of freedom. Since its very emergence toward the end of the 19th century, revisionism has always verbally propagated socialism, but at the same time falsified its substance and basic content. This represents the line of continuity in the revisionist denial of socialism, which begins with the direct assumption of the neo-Kantian "ethical socialism" by revisionism at the turn of the century, continuous with revisionism at the time of the Great October Socialist Revolution, and goes on to the current propagation of the "democratic," "human," or "humane" socialism. The strategic line of the revisionist understanding of "socialism" is identical in all phases of its development: It is based on an effective line of verbally recognizing socialism and falsifying its substance.

The "democratic socialism" propagated by revisionists represents a fictitious society standing between capitalism and socialism and rejecting the social ownership of the means of production, the dictatorship of the proletariat, and other natural laws [zakonitosti]. The social democrats did not cross this barrier even at the 16th Congress of the Socialist International in Albufeira, where they repeated Willy Brandt's appeal (made in 1976 in Geneva), which maintains that "democratic socialism" is the third force, the alternative to capitalism and the communism of a one-party state.

The "ethical socialism" of contemporary reformists proceeds from certain philosophical prerequisites, above all from the idealistic interpretation of the substance of men. At the same time, the abstract, historical, and nonclass approach to the problems of man and his substance is typical of rightwing reformist theoretists. The rightwing socialist theorists are giving prominence to the problem of man at the same time they formulate their own stands in this respect -- which are idealist and metaphysical from the philosophical point of view, and bourgeois-apologetical from the sociopolitical viewpoint -- in contradiction to the Marxist-Leninist concept of man. In many instances, the rightwing socialists distort and falsify the Marxist-Leninist concept of man.

They accuse scientific socialism, and Marxism in general, of "scientism" -- that is, of overestimating the role of science; they accuse it of antihumanism, that is, of neglecting the interests of the human society and of sacrificing it to collective social interests. The rightwing socialists claim that the "socialist" understanding of Marxism has imbued Marxism with a character of an abstract, schematic interpretation of the historical process in which, they say, the objective inevitability of man's transformation into an ordinary drop of water, into part of the social machinery without his own will, is fatally prevalent.

Certain ideologists of "ethical socialism" are striving to prove that Marxism-Leninism does not deal with the problems of man and of humanism, or that it deals with these problems only in part, only embryomatically, and then only in Marx's own works, and that it would therefore seem necessary, they say, to complement Marxism by creating a special "philosophy of man." In Czechoslovakia, we, too, witnessed such attempts in 1968.

The ideologists of "democratic socialism" are denying the socialist nature of the social system in the USSR and in the countries of the socialist community. They proclaim themselves the only consistent fighters against exploitation and the oppression of man by man. They declare their goal to be man's liberation and all-round development.

It can be said that social reformism, with its "ethical socialism," objectively serves only the defense and maintenance of state-monopolist capitalism and of the comprehensive gamut of its interests, and will never cease to be the ideological adversary of the communist movement and of the socialist countries -- even in spite of the fact that as a rule rightwing socialists represent a relatively more acceptable version of policy than the conservatives represent. However, at the same time they are blocking the consistent fight against the rightwing bourgeois policy, against militarism; and act as a "buffer" between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie, between progress and reaction. But this buffer operates mainly in one direction: It weakens the revolutionary spirit of the masses.

In our criticism of the theory and ideology of contemporary social democracy, we also proceed from our own experience during the years 1968-69. In this we realize the sense of the words contained in the "Lessons From the Critical Development in the Party and the Society After the 13th CPCZ Congress":

"The lesson taught by the great trials, struggles, and harsh battles commits our party and every communist, every honest citizen of our country with a socialist way of thinking, to defend and develop socialism and never again to permit it to be threatened by anybody, even if he hides behind the prettiest words and slogans. This is our revolutionary, national, class, and international duty."

'ALARMING' REPORT ON ENVIRONMENT SAID SUPPRESSED

PM111603 Paris LE MONDE in French 7 Jan 84 p 5

[Unattributed report: "Academy of Sciences Has Written Alarming Report on Ecological Situation"]

[Text] At the government's request, the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences has written a report entitled "Analysis of the Ecological Situation in the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic." However, the report is so alarming that the authorities have decided not to publish it. Charter 77, the civil rights movement, has succeeded in obtaining a copy of this document and it has sent the full text...to Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal.

"The quantity of waste of all kinds is 10 times the world average in Czechoslovakia. The extraction of minerals alone produces around 35 tons of solid waste of all kinds per inhabitant per year," the report states.

"Our state has one of the highest emissions of sulphur dioxide in the world. The volume of the emissions is constantly increasing as a result of the increase in the sulphur content and the drop in the caloric value of the lignite burned.

"The substances introduced by man into the environment and the activities that produce them are building up in such a way as to cause the extinction of some species of animals and plants, and the upsetting of some ecosystems represents a serious danger for man himself. The situation in our country makes it possible to predict the disappearance not only of individual animal species, but of whole genera. Even reserves and national parks are victims of pollution. The situation in the forestry sphere strikes us as particularly serious...Toward the end of the century, between 45 and 60 percent of our forests will very probably have deteriorated due to pollutants.

"As far as water is concerned, we are already seeing the emergence of critical situations in the development of some regions (the Ostrava region for instance) because of the water shortage. Shortcomings in the maintenance of the drinking and industrial water distribution network require enormous investments in the immediate future, and growing pollution can be observed...

Critical Situation in Agriculture

"From the ecological viewpoint, we regard the situation in agriculture as particularly critical...The devastation of rural districts, the buildup of waste from industrialized stock-raising, the increased energy requirements, the high pollution of water are all constraints on the trends toward concentration and intensification which have hitherto guided agricultural production. If the present method of farming is continued, a drop in yield per hectare can be expected. The large-scale farming presently in practice has also led to a radical alteration in the structure of our rural districts. A regional investigation shows that erosion has increased markedly since the 19th century and that, in many districts, more than 50 percent of the surface is now threatened.

"The threat to health is illustrated by the fact that more than 60 percent of meat animals slaughtered because of disease were affected by various kinds of poisoning and dietary disturbances. The food chain is contaminated by heavy metals (mercury, lead, cadmium, and others), which have been proving particularly harmful for some time.

"Owing to the present form of intensive vegetable production, a considerable proportion of the products are below standards health-wise. Man's adaptability to deterioration in the environment is relatively limited, and many effects can remain latent for a long time. Research workers in capitalist states have studied these phenomena for a long time while we have merely conducted isolated investigations lacking in a systematic nature", the report's authors conclude.

RIGHTS ACTIVISTS CHARGE COVER-UP OF DRUG PROBLEM

LD101736 Hamburg DPA in German 1524 GMT 10 Jan 84

[Text] Vienna, 10 Jan (DPA) -- In the CSSR "tens of thousands" of young people are addicted to drugs, according to the Czechoslovak civil rights movement. Informed circles in Vienna said on Tuesday in connection with a Charter 77 investigation that the distribution and sale is "dominated by several hundred well-organized gangs."

The civil rights movement cited unpublished speeches and documents of a CSSR specialist conference on drug abuse in that country. The civil rights activists criticize the fact that the drugs problem is kept from the public and speak of an order from the CSSR Health Ministry of 1982 forbidding any information on the subject.

Already 50 percent of young people from 15 to 19 years old are involved in the misuse of medicines. In 1982 in the district of Northern Moravia alone, 24 young people "died of overdoses," the Charter notes. Between 1971 and 1980 the percentage of marijuana smokers among 12 to 13 year olds increased three to five times.

Drug abuse is also "very widespread" in the prisons. It is clear from the papers read at the "secret" drugs congress in Prague in November that 50 percent of prisoners throughout the country are involved.

According to the civil rights activists, there is alcohol abuse in addition to drug abuse. In recent times 24 billion koruna a year has been spent on alcoholic beverages in the CSSR. The annual per capital consumption already amounts to 10 liters of pure alcohol. In Bohemia, the annual per capita consumption of beer is 152 liters.

'ENERGETIC' STRUGGLE AGAINST ALCOHOLISM URGED

AU091301 Bratislava ROLNICKE NOVINY in Slovak 5 Jan 84 p 2

[Marta Moysova commentary: "Does the End Justify the Means?"]

[Text] The figure on total expenditures on alcohol in Czechoslovakia in 1982 speaks for itself -- Kcs26.5 billion, of which more than Kc510.25 billion were spent in Slovakia. The cost of building the 317 km motorway between Prague and Bratislava was Kcs10.2 billion, including access roads. With the money spent on alcohol in that year, it would have been possible to build almost 2 and 1/2 motorways like that linking the two cities. Of course, the average annual per capita spending on alcoholic beverages is also growing -- for every inhabitant of Slovakia (including infants) it amounts to Kcs1.857. (The figure is from 1980).

What is hidden behind this figure? Crime is, for example, as 30 percent of all criminal acts are committed under the influence of alcohol. Most frequent among these are assaults on public figures, robberies, and the infliction of bodily harm. We are all very aware that alcoholism is a grave social problem. We have declared a struggle against it, but not everywhere and not always are we energetic enough in waging it.

On one of my tours of duty I came across a very simple and effective solution. In a certain community, in which the local national committee cooperates in an exemplary way with the united cooperative farm, the functionaries and leading workers of the two institutions agreed to sell only beer on payday in the local cooperative farm (in which the majority of the adult population of the community is employed). This ban applies to both the local stores and the public catering facilities. Every breadwinner is thus forced to first go home with his pay packet. If the wife is smart enough, the family's sustenance in the subsequent month is ensured. The result is amazing -- regular disturbances by people in a state of euphoria have disappeared, as have conflicts with lawmen. And the social commission no longer had to deal with the absenteeism of children from families that indulge in alcohol.

Some may say that this is a bit too much, that the method is too drastic. This may well be the case! But it serves its purpose perfectly well.

MITTAG MEETS FRENCH CP, STATE LEADERS, DEPARTS

Cooperation Agreement With PCF

LD111849 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1541 GMT 11 Jan 84

[Text] Paris 11 Jan (ADN) -- There was a cordial meeting Wednesday in Paris between Guenter Mittag, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, and Georges Marchais, general secretary of the French Communist Party (PCF). Guenter Mittag conveyed the most cordial greetings from Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, which were reciprocated by Georges Marchais.

In their talk, Guenter Mittag and Georges Marchais confirmed that the successful development of fruitful relations of peaceful coexistence between the GDR and France is an important factor for stability, continuity, and calculability in Europe, particularly in view of the complex international situation.

The PCF, Georges Marchais said, will continue to do everything to comprehensively support this cooperation because it serves peace and benefits both nations.

Gaston Plissonnier, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PCF Central Committee; Gerhard Beil, member of the SED Central Committee and member of the GDR Council of Ministers; and GDR Ambassador Dr Werner Fleck participated in the meeting, which took place in the spirit of the long years of friendship and combat community between the two parties. On the same day, Guenter Mittag had a meeting with Gaston Plissonnier, Politburo member and secretary of the PCF Central Committee.

Guenter Mittag also had a meeting with Maxime Gremetz, Politburo member and secretary of the PCF Central Committee. Both politicians signed a cooperation agreement between the SED and PCF in 1984 and 1985. Both parties agreed to deepen their fraternal relations and make an effective contribution to strengthening the joint struggle for peace, disarmament, and international detente.

Meeting With Delors, Departure

LD111909 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1620 GMT 11 Jan 84

[Text] Paris 11 Jan (ADN) -- Guenter Mittag, Politburo member, secretary of the SED Central Committee, and member of the GDR State Council, successfully ended his 3-day official visit to the French Republic on Wednesday.

On the last day of his stay in Paris, Guenter Mittag and GDR officials accompanying him met with French Minister of Economy and Finance Jacques Delors. In their talk, both politicians said that the most important concern in the deepened relations between the GDR and France is to contribute to securing peace. They emphasized that the development of economic cooperation is an important aspect in developing international relations in accordance with the principle of peaceful coexistence.

In their talk, both politicians discussed the positive results of the economic relations which had been noted by the seventh meeting of the GDR-France mixed government commission in Berlin in November 1983. It was noted that there are positive prerequisites for continuing talks to both sides' mutual benefit.

They declared as a further aim to strive for a mutually balanced volume of foreign trade of approximately 7 billion francs in 1985. Here the expansion of cooperation in important industrial branches, questions of further exports and imports, and cooperation in third markets were discussed.

Guenter Mittag and Jacques Delors emphasized in this connection that the mixed government commission had worked out an ambitious program for developing economic cooperation between the GDR and France in 1984-85, which will be supported and controlled by the governments of both states.

Guenter Mittag gave detailed information to Minister Delors about the GDR's national economic results in the past year, and about the aims in realizing the economic strategy for the 1984 plan year. The course of intensification as the main method for steady and dynamic increases in the performance of the GDR national economy, Guenter Mittag emphasized, offers new, major opportunities in scientific-technological and economic cooperation with French industry, including the development of cooperation relations in such fields as production of automated machine tools. Minister Delors stressed once again the interest of French industry in closer cooperation with the GDR because the latter's industry is at a high level and is characterized by steady growth, stability, and partnership reliability.

Dr Gerhard Beil, member of the GDR Council of Ministers, Dr Alexander Schalk, state secretary in the Ministry for Foreign Trade, and the GDR Ambassador to France, Dr Werner Fleck, participated in the talk.

In their discussion of new proposals for long-term cooperation, the politicians refered to the results of talks Guenter Mittag held in Paris the day before with Premier Pierre Mauroy, Minister for Foreign Trade and Tourism Edith Cresson, Yvon Gattaz, president of the French Employers' Association, and the presidents of well-known French enterprises and banks.

At the end of the 3-day discussions, a number of important agreements were signed, including a program for developing economic relations between the GDR and France in 1986-90. In May this year, GDR Technical Days will take place in France, showing the level of performance of leading GDR combines.

Guenter Mittag and the officials accompanying him were cordially seen off at Paris' Orly Airport. Also present was the GDR ambassador to France, Dr Werner Fleck. The GDR delegation arrived back in Berlin Wednesday evening.

PROJECTS WITH USSR, POLISH NAVY UNITS PLANNED

AU111414 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 10 Jan 84 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- On Monday, a plan for cooperation between the Kotte unit of the GDR People's Navy and neighboring units from the USSR Baltic Fleet and the Polish Navy in 1984 was signed. Manifold political, military, sport, and cultural measures serve to strengthen the comradeship-in-arms, cooperation in combat practice, and in training. Specialists from action stations will compete in performance comparisons for military mastership, and commanders, political officers, and party and youth functionaries will exchange experiences. The members of the three Baltic navies participate in the long-distance contests [fernwettkaempfe] of the Vorwaerts army sports association. Authors are working to publish a brochure on the 30 years of the comradeship-in-arms of the participating units.

TERRORIST CARLOS' PRESENCE IN GDR DENIED

NC091557 Paris AFP in English 1527 GMT 9 Jan 84

[Text] Berlin, Jan 9 (AFP) -- East Germany today denied a claim by French and West Berlin security services that Venezuelan terrorist "Carlos" was recently in East Berlin and might still be there.

Questioned by AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE, an East German Foreign Ministry spokesman termed the allegation "a complete fabrication."

The handwriting of "Carlos," whose real name is said to be Ilich Ramirez Sanchez, has been identified on a letter claiming on behalf of "Organisation of Arab Armed Struggle" the new year's eve bombings of Marseilles station and a French high-speed train, leaving five dead and 41 wounded.

BRIEFS

TRADE PACT WITH PRC -- Berlin, 8 Jan (ADN) -- An agreement on promoting trade and mutual support in participation at fairs and exhibitions has been signed in Beijing by the president of the GDR Chamber of Foreign Trade, Dr Otto Weitkus, and the acting president of the Council for the Promotion of International Trade, Zheng Hongye. Dr Weitkus was received during his stay in Beijing by Song Ping, chairman of the State Planning Commission, and had further talks in the ministries of foreign industry and trade and the coal industry as well as in the PRC State Economic Commission. [Text] [East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1101 GMT 8 Jan 84 LD]

MEHES MEETS FINNISH TRADE UNION OFFICIALS

LD111901 Budapest MTI in English 1720 GMT 11 Jan 84

[Text] Budapest, January 11 (MTI) -- Lajos Mehes, general-secretary of the Central Council of the Hungarian Trade Unions, met Markku Jaaskelainen and Kari O. Virtanen, international secretaries of the central organizations of the Confederation of Finnish Trade Unions (SAK) and the Finnish Municipal Workers' and Employee's Union (KTV). The parties discussed the work of Hungarian trade unions and current issues of the international trade union movement.

DATA ON 1983 ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT RELEASED

LD111822 Budapest MTI in English 1702 GMT 11 Jan 84

["Economic facts and figures -- January-November" -- MTI headline]

[Text] Budapest, January 11 (MTI) -- Hungary's Central Statistical Office reports that during the first 11 months of 1983 gross industrial production in the socialist sector was 1.1 per cent higher than the year before. Production in the food and electricity industries increased by 2.6 per cent, in the machine industry by 2 per cent, in the chemical industry by 1.8 per cent, the construction material industry by 1.6 per cent and in light industry by 0.6 per cent. Mining and metallurgical outputs fell behind the 1982 level.

The industrial workforce decreased by 2.4 per cent, and the production value per employee grew by 3.6 per cent. Monthly average wages rose by 4.5 per cent. The output of the construction industry dropped by 4.3 per cent, as planned, compared to the same period of 1982, with a 3.8 per cent decrease in the workforce.

The January-November investment spending amounted to 141,600 million forints, representing an increase of 5 per cent. There was a growth both in state and company projects.

Calculated at current prices, import went up by 12.9 per cent and export by 15 per cent.

Agricultural purchases fell 0.2 per cent short of the 1982 figure. The procurement of crops fell by 6.9 per cent, mainly due to smaller grain and vegetable yields caused by the drought. Livestock purchase rose by 6.9 per cent, while the figure for animal products remained stable.

Personal cash incomes from central sources rose by 8.0 per cent, and the consumer price index was 107.5 per cent, taking January-December of 1982 as a computation basis. Price changes in 1983 accounted for 2 per cent of the increase.

BRIEFS

CHEMICAL AGREEMENT WITH USSR -- The leaders of Chemolimpex and Soyuzpromexport Union have signed a contract according to which the Soviet partner will export to Hungary in 1984 basic chemical industry materials valued at 104.9 million rubles. From the contract, 28.8 million rubles' worth of products will be supplied in the framework of the Hungarian-Soviet agrochemical agreement. The Soviet exports will contribute considerably to the safe and economic supply of materials to Hungarian agriculture and chemical fertilizer industry. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 28 Dec 83 p 5 AU]

JABLONSKI MEETS DIPLOMATS AT NEW YEAR RECEPTION

LD111825 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 11 Jan 84

[Text] The New Year meeting of State Council Chairman Henryk Jablonski with diplomats accredited to our country is taking place in Wilanow Palace. Members of the state authorities including Minister of Foreign Affairs Stefan Olszowski, who is sharing the honor of hosting the traditional meeting with the State Council chairman, are taking part.

Welcoming the gathering, Henryk Jablonski spoke, on the present situation in Poland and the world, saying that the policy of our state on issues of peace and security has always been and will remain active and determined.

The chairman of the State Council conveyed through the diplomatic corps best wishes to their nations and supreme authorities.

Jablonski Addresses Diplomats

LD111940 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 11 Jan 84

[Text] The traditional New Year meeting of Chairman of the State Council Henryk Jablonski with the diplomatic corps has started in Warsaw in the Wilanow Palace. The meeting is attended by representatives of the highest authorities of our country. Those present were welcomed by Henryk Jablonski, who conveyed best wishes for the nations and governments represented by the diplomats attending the meeting.

Referring to the international situation, the chairman of the State Council said in part:

[Begin recording] Ladies and Gentlemen. The policy of the Polish People's Republic concerning peace and security has always been and will remain active and resolute. That is why in 1984, in cooperation with our allies, we will continue to do everything possible to remain in the front line of the struggle for a return to the policy of detente and cooperation. We will engage in all-around activities in this direction on both the multilateral and bilateral planes.

We attach particular importance to the Stockholm conference on security and confidence-building measures and disarmament in Europe, since we want it to give impetus to a turn toward realism and a departure from the policy of confrontation, and toward agreement and the peaceful coexistence of nations. At the same time, we want to develop our bilateral relations with all countries, whatever their systems, both in Europe and on other continents. For this, there are wide and general opportunities. Ambassadors, please contribute to their joint utilization for the consolidation of peace, for the benefit of our countries and nations. [end recording]

On behalf of those present, a word of thanks for the wishes was given by the dean of the diplomatic corps, Ambassador of the Hungarian People's Republic to Poland Jozsef Garamvolgyi. He wished Poland further successes in consolidating the process of stabilization and in overcoming the crisis. The meeting is still in progress.

'MEASURABLE' LOSSES CAUSED BY U.S. RESTRICTIONS

LD111458 Warsaw PAP in English 1404 GMT 11 Jan 84

[Text] Warsaw 11 Jan -- The restrictions which block credits and hamper the access of Polish goods to Western markets bring big measurable losses.

According to the first study published recently, the losses produced by curtailed imports from the capitalist countries total some 10 billion dollars. Hence, all Polish enterprises have been hit directly or indirectly by the restrictions imposed by the U.S. and some of its allies. Here are some examples:

The credit blockade caused production problems in Poland's Polfa pharmaceutical plant resulting in periodical shortages of some antibiotics.

Torun's Toral electronics plant has its production destabilized and frequently stopped as Western partners delay their deliveries, failing to keep the agreed schedule.

The Vis tool plant in Pabianice has suffered a 400,000-dollar loss in annual exports because of the lack of components previously imported from the United States.

The Ponar-Loxz grinding machine plant has had its export capacities cut by 300,000 dollars a year.

The Fonica radio plant which had signed a cooperation accord with an American firm to produce video record-players and was to become the U.S. firm's sole representative for East Europe suffered a setback when the agreement was unilaterally broken up by the American side.

Higher U.S. import duties imposed on Polish goods after the withdrawal of the most favoured nation status hit hard at Wroclaw's Intermoda clothing factory, which eventually lost 600,000 dollars in 1983 in the result of the U.S. action.

The American restrictions have cut by one-third the output of Pulawy's Bacutil fodder plant. While in 1981 the plant's output was about 170,000 tonnes of feeding stuff, it shrank to some 112,000 tones last year and is expected to be more or less the same this year.

DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER ON UPCOMING CSCE ISSUES

LD111231 Warsaw PAP in English 1132 GMT 11 Jan 84

[By Bahdan Ambroziewicz and Malgorzata Tryc-Ostrowska]

[Text] Warsaw 10 Jan -- "The Polish delegation is leaving for the CSCE conference in Stockholm with good-will and constructive approach to the implementation of the conference's mandate adopted in Madrid. A broad programme of confidence-building measures and security in Europe contained in concrete proposals of the declaration of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member countries of January 1973 [as received] and the Moscow statement by leaders of the seven socialist countries of June 1983 will constitute the basis for our activities," Polish Deputy Foreign Minister Jozef Wiejacz told newsmen here today.

The minister emphasized Poland's and Warsaw Treaty states' good-will in their drive for achieving a success of the conference.

Wiejacz announced that Polish Foreign Minister Stefan Olszowski plans to take part in the opening phase of the Stockholm conference. He is scheduled to address the plenary session and hold a couple of bilateral meetings. Among other meetings to be held in Stockholm, preparations are under way for Minister Olszowski's meeting with his West German counterpart Minister Genscher.

The success of the conference in Stockholm will depend most of all on: First -- abandoning the policy of confrontation by the NATO countries and giving up attempts to undermine the existing balance of forces; second -- those countries' good-will and genuine desire to seek solutions that would equally involve the security interests of all countries, as well as their refrainment from trying to gain one-sided benefits. Third -- It will depend on the realism of the proposals to be put forward which should reflect the state of affairs between the East and West". [quotation marks as received]

Asked about the significance of the Jaruzelski-Glemp meeting for the joint drive to preserve peace by the Polish Government and the Roman Catholic Church in Poland and by Poland and the Vatican, Wiejacz said the activities of the government and all social groups and churches in Poland are guided by the following objectives: To restore normal relations between Poland and Western countries, as Poland is not to blame for that they are not normal; to initiate at the Stockholm conference the process of sanifying [as received] international relations, to improve East-West relations, to return to the principles of peaceful coexistence and detente, to preserve the military balance in Europe but at an every lower level, to strictly respect the territorial and political realies under which the Europeans have been living peacefully for close on forty years now.

Asked about Poland's readiness to establish diplomatic relations with the Vatican, in connection with the recent Juruzelski-Glemp meeting, Wiejacz said "Our relations with the Vatican are developing favourably within the existing formula, but that does not mean that we cannot imagine the possibility of going further within that formula or an altered one, including the establishment of full diplomatic relations."

When asked about the date of a Polish-Soviet summit meeting, Vice-Minister Wiejacz said: "Our contacts with the USSR are very good, including the high-level political ones. But I have no information as regards the date of a meeting between General Jaruzelski and General Secretary Yuriy Andropov," Wiejacz remarked.

JARUZELSKI, JABLONSKI GREET KAMPUCHEAN LEADERS

AU101407 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 7/8 Jan 84 pp 1, 8

[Greetings message from Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the PPR Council of Ministers, and State Council Chairman Henry Jablonski to their Kampuchean counterparts on the 5th anniversary of the proclamation of the People's Republic of Kampuchea]

[Text] To Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party [KPRP] and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Kampuchea [PRK] and Comrade Chan Si, chairman of the PRK Council of Ministers, in Phnom Penh:

On the occasion of the 5th anniversary of the proclamation of the PRK, on behalf of the Central Committee of the PZPR the State Council, the Government of the Polish People's Republic, the Polish people, and us personally, we send you, the KPRP Central Committee, the State Council, and the PRK Government as well as the friendly Kampuchean people, our cordial greetings and best wishes.

During the past 5 years, the Kampuchean people have done much to consolidate and develop the PRK. Under the leadership of the KPRP the experiences of the past 5 years have wrecked attempts by hostile forces and native subversives to interfere have rebuilt the country from ruins, brought back to life sectors of the economy that are important for development and the lives of the people, and achieved internal stabilization.

The peaceful foreign policy and the constructive initiatives of the PRK Government, which are aimed at consolidating peace in Southeast Asia, enjoy the full support of the countries of the socialist community as well as the growing understanding and sympathy of the world's progressive forces.

Polish-Kampuchean friendship and mutually beneficial cooperation grows stronger with each passing day. We are convinced that the fraternal friendly relations and the cooperation that links our parties, countries, and peoples will continue to develop successfully.

On your national day, we wish the Kampuchean people and you, dear comrades, success in consolidating the international position of the Kampuchean People's Republic and the comprehensive socioeconomic development of your people's homeland.

Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the PPR; Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the State Council of the PPR.

MICHNIK LETTER CONDEMNS INTERIOR MINISTER

PM111505 Paris LIBERATION in French 2 Jan 84 p 20

[Apparent text of letter sent by Polish dissident Adam Michnik to Polish Interior Minister Czeslaw Kiszczak from prison in Warsaw on 10 December: "Rather in Prison in Poland Than Free on the Cote d'Azur"]

[Text] I -- At the beginning of November, sickened by the actions of officials of your ministry, I sent you a letter of complaint. I drew your attention to the vile nature of some actions such as removing the books I had in my cell with the public prosecutor's permission, depriving me of the additional walk recommended by the doctors, or threatening me about Western radio broadcasts. The fact that it is security service officials who are behind the acts of repression is no secret to any of the prisoners in block III. Both their names and that of their chief, Colonel Tamborski of the Interior Ministry, is no secret to anybody. In my letter, I referred to the code of honor which binds civilized people and prevents them from ill-treating imprisoned and defenseless political opponents.

I subsequently asked somebody who was visiting me to check that you had received that letter. To my great surprise, you informed him that you were powerless to curb the actions of your subordinates. You proved to be unable to have my books returned. On the other hand, you were able to make me rather a special proposal: to go and spend the Christmas and New Year holidays on the Cote d'Azur with a trial and many years in prison awaiting me otherwise. At the same time, you assured him that after the trial, when "the government had pocketed that insult," there could no longer be any question of leaving. Thus I learned that it was more difficult for the Polish interior minister to curb those who are overzealous in harrassing me than to offer me the generous gesture of a vacation on the Cote d'Azur...

II -- When, at the beginning of November, I read a statement in TRYBUNA LUDU by Jerzy Urban in which he said that I could obtain my freedom by leaving Poland, I took that for another joke by that talented storyteller, to whom a great wrong was done by appointing him Polish government spokesman. Minister Urban may not have done much damage to General Wojciech Jaruzelski's government because it is difficult to blacken its image even more in the eyes of Poland and foreign countries...

One month earlier, at the beginning of October, Jerzy Urban had assured public opinion that the political prisoners were "serving their sentences in separate places and were not with criminals."

Just think, I was naive enough to take that statement seriously and ask that I be placed in a cell with a political prisoner because I was with common criminals. But prison governor Andrzej Nowacki and then Colonel Wladyslaw Monarcha, president of the Warsaw Military District Court, informed me that Urban was wrong and that he did not know the laws which are in force. Since then, I have only read the government spokesman's statements as conventional satire and they sometimes make me laugh (for instance I advise you to read his statements on Lech Walesa, which are particularly funny....)

III -- I am writing this letter on a strictly personal basis but I have reason to think that thousands of people in Poland think the same.

I have reached the conclusion that in proposing that I leave Poland:

1 -- You are admitting that I have done nothing which would enable the court to accuse me of "planning to overthrow the regime by force" or of "weakening the state's defense forces," or actions which would enable the legal court to find me guilty.

I share that view.

2 -- You are admitting that the verdict is fixed well before the trial starts.

I share that view.

3 -- You are admitting that the charges drawn up by the public prosecutor, who serves you, and the guilty verdict pronounced by judges who also serve you, will be particularly absurd since they will not deceive anybody. They will bring glory to those sentenced and shame to those who sentence them.

I share that view.

4 -- You admit that the goal of this penal procedure is not to satisfy the law but to rid the government elite of embarrassing opponents.

I share that view.

But it is here that our opinions differ. I think in fact:

1 -- That to admit so openly that you are flouting the law, you have to be an idiot.

2 -- That, as inspector of prisons, you have to be a bastard to offer the Cote d'Azur to a man who has been in prison for 2 years in exchange for his moral suicide.

3 -- That to believe that I could accept that proposal, you must imagine that all men are informers.

IV -- I am well aware, general, why you need us to leave Poland. It is in order to blacken our names even more forcefully in your newspapers by saying that we have finally shown our true faces, that we carried out the directives of foreign countries before, but that we are now attracted by capitalism's luxury. It is to prove to the world that you are kind-hearted liberals and we are spineless. It is to be able to say to the Poles: "Look! Even they have capitulated, even they have stopped believing in a free and democratic Poland." Above all, it is to boost your image in your own eyes, to be able to say with a sigh of relief: "They are no better than I." You are worried to see that there are people...who prefer to spend the vacation in prison than on the Cote d'Azur....

Well, no! I will not give you that pleasure. I do not know what the future holds and I cannot know whether I will live to see the victory of truth over lies and that of Solidarity over the current antiworker dictatorship. But, general, it is a fact that for me the value of our fight lies not in its chances of victory but in the value of the cause for which we have undertaken this fight. May my refusal help build the honor and dignity of this country which you are making more unhappy each day! Take this refusal as a slap in the face, you who trade with other people's freedom!

V -- Prison is not a particularly painful punishment for me, general. It was not I who was outlawed that famous December night, it was freedom. It is not I who am in prison today, it is Poland...

Listen carefully. There are two things in this world: One is called Evil and the other is called Good. Here is a revelation for you: It is not good to lie and slander. It is bad to indulge in treachery and it is even worse to imprison and murder people. It does not matter whether it is useful. Nobody has the right to do it. Who opposes it? Who does not allow it? Who forbids it?

It is conscience.

VI -- This letter will probably strike you as another proof of my stupidity.... Here is a man who is in your hands, tormented by your subordinates, accused by your prosecutors, and who will be condemned by your judges and he is talking to you about conscience.

He has got a nerve, hasn't he?

But none of your reactions can surprise me any longer. I know that I will pay a high price for this letter and that your subordinates will try to make me realize all the possibilities offered by the prison system in a country which is building communism. However, I know that the truth places duties on me.

That is why I ask only one thing of you: to think about yourself...

For my part, I hope to be there at the right time, when you feel threatened, and to succeed in helping you too, as I succeeded in doing in Otwock (Footnote) (Outside Otwock police station, Michnik came to calm a furious crowd which was threatening to lynch the police) by saving the lives of some of your subordinates. I want once again to be able to be on the side of the victims and not the tormentors, even if you were subsequently to continue to hold me in prison and express surprise at my stupidity.

LAWYER ARRESTED IN CASE INVOLVING STATE SECRETS

LD111954 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 11 Jan 84

[Text] On the decision of the Warsaw Voivodship Prosecutor's Office, a search was carried out today of an apartment belonging to the lawyer Maciej B., a Warsaw resident. Maciej B. is suspected of inciting to commit perjury, giving aid to a person in hiding for whom a warrant is out, incitement to theft of public property, and incitement to reveal state and official secrets. On the decision of the same prosecutor's Office, Maciej B. has been temporarily arrested.

URBAN EXPLAINS STATE POSITION ON PRESS SERVICE

PM111014 Lublin SZTANDAR LUDU in Polish 23 Dec 83 p 3

[Interview with Jerzy Urban, government press spokesman, by Pawel Chromcewicz and Wojciech Krawczyk -- date, place not given]

[Text] Question: Minister, we know that work is continuing on a government draft for a press law and that the law, when approved, will for the first time provide the framework of a legal act for the matter it regulates. At the same time, the new Council of Ministers resolution on the press service in state administration has now been in force for some months. Both these legislative acts deal with matters connected with access to information, the flow of information, the circumstances under which information can be made available, and the consequences of its availability. They concern the sort of social situation in which current opinion states that "the press tells lies" and at the same time accords it the status of "the fourth estate," with both these attitudes resulting in far-reaching political and social consequences. All the same, it is difficult to resist the impression that both those acts have been drawn up in the nominalistic belief that it is enough to publish a law to ensure that it will automatically eliminate all complications involved in obtaining information and publishing it objectively and with integrity. Would it, then, not have been better to make do without both the legal act and the resolution and to regulate our activity instead by means of several basic political instructions?

Answer: The resolution on the press service is predominantly of a regulatory and internal nature. It has reorganized the press service within state administration. The main idea is to bring together the many press spokesmen and organize them into one cohesive team so that they can become bound together in representing the common government line, making joint decisions on the correct methods of operation, and jointly opting for preference to be given to matters of supreme concern instead of separately representing particular interests. Finally, another aim of passing the resolution was to elevate the spokesmen's official standing. This was done not for their private satisfaction but in order to make their activity more effective. We expect the resolution to provide better conditions for presenting and explaining the government's policy and for informing the public about the work of state administration organs as well as enabling us to take the appropriate stand toward all critical press comments and to make good use of the suggestions, opinions, and comments published in the mass media. I would not attach any magical significance to the resolution. The press act will be far more important, as it is aimed at creating legal guarantees to ensure the provision of good and reliable information. This aim will be served by the legal injunction obliging all state and cooperative institutions to make information available for journalists.

Question: But you have not commented on our expressed anxiety that both those laws might meet the fate of those other laws which, for some reason or other, are impossible to enforce in spite of their legislative perfection.

Answer: It is my belief that the proposed act on press legislation will bring considerable changes. Until now, officials have felt that they owned all information, whereas now they will be faced with this instrument for enforcing the lawful extraction of information, which will specify the procedure and time limits for informing journalists about the functioning of the institutions they represent. Failure in making information available can result in legal liability, and so we can expect that representatives of official institutions will prefer to make it available. It also should be added here that refusal to make information available can constitute an indicatable offense.

Question: But what journalist will find it worthwhile to claim his rights in such a way, considering that the prosecution procedure might take several months?

Answer: The time limits set for the completion of prosecution will be very short. The mere fact that such a possibility will be made open and legally backed is sure to be a good reminder for those in posession of information. At present, despite the various resolutions and recommendations in the matter of making information available to the press, officials often assume that it depends on their whim whether to offer information to the journalists or to chase them away.

Question: Will the new press law regulate the question of making information available to the press by your office?

Answer: The canon of press law will apply to the entire administration system, including the government press service. The draft provides for only one single right to which the spokesman will be entitled: that of instructing the press to publish certain specified official communiques.

Question: In your earlier mention of the legal injunction obliging offices and enterprises to make information available, you did not explain who is empowered to give information. Could anybody do it, including the porter?

Answer: The law specifies who is entitled to give the information on behalf of an institution. It is assumed that the persons empowered to do that will include the head of that institution, his deputy, the press spokesman, and those authorized by the head of the institution. Thus, not every employee will be empowered to release information on behalf of his institution. Naturally, it is every citizen's right to provide information, but as employees they can do it only on their own behalf. Furthermore, they are offered different forms of protection whereby they cannot be persecuted for offering information or criticism. It is necessary to explain here that journalists will inevitably come up against refusals to release information on matters regarded as state or official secrets. It is therefore hardly surprising that if one of them is refused information about the caliber of a gun carried on a tank and decides to appeal against this refusal in a court of law, his appeal will be dismissed as groundless.

Question: Minister, the press act is still a thing of the future, and for the time being we are discussing something which is not yet in force. Therefore, our fears are perhaps premature. On the other hand, we do already have the Council of Ministers resolution on the press service. In this case, we cannot possibly dismiss as premature our very concrete doubts connected with the question of accessibility of information or, in practice, restrictions being put on that accessibility. To put it bluntly, the system in which spokesmen operate invites our gravest reservations about the act.

Answer: I do not share your fears. Apart from elevating the spokesmen's official standing -- which I have already mentioned -- the fact also alters their position in a way that is advantageous for the press and for the public receiving the information. Before, a spokesman for an institution would usually do no more than act as a liaison officer between his bosses and the press. Now his role is considerably extended. The spokesman ceases to be a liaison officer and becomes responsible for relations between his institution and the public. He is expected to program the institution's policy on information and to monitor public feelings. He should take the initiative in informing the press and interpret the movements of his ministry or office. He should anticipate complaints from the public by issuing appropriate publications, and so on. Otherwise he will not be able to discharge his duties properly.

Question: Who appoints spokesmen for local administrative bodies?

Answer: The voivodas. I have the authority to approve the candidates and to set the direction for the overall policy line of the spokesmen's brief.

Question: This means a two-tier subordination system and, consequently, an attenuation of responsibility, does it not?

Answer: By no means. Each spokesman speaks for his voivoda or his minister. There are many cases of such, as it were, dual subordination and that is not a bad thing at all from the practical viewpoint. I think it will not be a bad thing in this case either.

Question: Is a press spokesman entitled to do any writing in his own right?

Answer: It is a good thing when a spokesman speaks out, but it has to be in his capacity as spokesman -- when he presents the stand taken by his office. it is, naturally, difficult to form some dogmatic statements when it comes to writing on one's own behalf. [sentence as published] I have problems with this myself... I think it is all to the good when a spokesman's qualifications include those of a publicist. It is then essential to write in order to gain or keep up those qualifications.

Question: An additional implication in our question was the uncertainty as to whether a press spokesman is entitled to do the work of a journalist. [Reference to Urban's previous occupation]

Answer: I do not follow you...

Question: The question is whether he himself can write articles for the press instead of, as it were, the journalists?

Answer: I still fail to understand the situation you mean. Unless you mean the communiques which the press spokesman is authorized to publish in the press?

Question: No, we do not mean the communiques. Let us, then, give you an example. Let us imagine a situation -- possibly an abstract one -- where a spokesman representing, shall we say, the militia publishes reports of interesting criminal cases in some paper or other instead of passing the relevant material on to the crime reporter on that paper.

Answer: That is not right. Assuming, of course, that a situation of this kind does occur -- which I cannot imagine.

Question: But what if it does, after all, occur?

Answer: My dear sirs, it is the duty of a press spokesman to pass information on to the press, to make it available to the journalists. In the situation you describe, we have on the other hand a case of making information difficult to obtain -- in fact, a monopolization of information. If a press spokesman transforms the information he has at his disposal into newspaper copy, he is acting in a way which contradicts his role.

Question: Well, now that we have your opinion on the subject we will beg you to allow us to return to our fears about the feasibility of the resolution against the reality of local circumstances. What can we expect in the future? Are there any training courses envisaged for instructing spokesmen in their brief?

Answer: Yes. The Government Press Office is introducing them in two formats, not so much perhaps to train spokesmen as to add to their qualifications. Within the first format, we will organize conferences where notes can be exchanged and experience compared rather than instruction given from above. Within the other format we envisage maintaining constant contact with spokesmen in other [government] departments and voivodships, which -- as I believe -- should also influence their work.

It will mean providing them with information and inspiration. We are also envisaging carrying out periodical assessment checks on the functioning of the press service. This should give us an opportunity to pinpoint certain shortcomings and irregularities and to take appropriate action about them. We do not, however, intend to bureaucratize our work by demanding various reports and similar things and thereby expanding the apparatus of the Government Press Office.

Question: But the expansion has already taken place. After all, at the time you were assuming your post there was just the one Office of the Government Press Spokesman, whereas now we have the Government Press Office. Could you explain the reason for and aim of these changes?

Answer: The office of the spokesman was just one small unit whose staff assisted the spokesman in his work. The Government Press Office has its own extensive and very important tasks. It is an independent institution assisting the government in maintaining regular contact with public opinion.

Question: Is it, then, the main task of this independent Government Press Office to keep the government informed?

Answer: It would be an exaggeration to say "the government." After all, each minister has his own spokesman whose task is to keep the head of his department in touch with public opinion. Regarding ourselves, we keep the government leadership -- that is, the premier and deputy premiers -- informed about those critical publications which are of most interest to the authorities in power, or about those areas of public life in which critical comments become widespread. We do not centrally monopolize the right to answer criticism concerning the individual departments. We aim to speak out only in cases where both the criticism and the answer to it can carry significance extending beyond the departmental concerns. The rest is taken care of by the departmental press service system. But our office does not merely serve the government leadership in matters concerning the press. It primarily caters to the press.

Question: Considering what you have told us, does the premier know what the press says?

Answer: He does. Within the limits set by human capabilities, of course. He reads very many items.

Question: Do you have power over the press?

Answer: It is necessary to make the distinction between power and influence. You can have an influence without having the power. In my capacity as government press spokesman I work in close liaison with the PZPR Central Committee Press, Radio, and Television Department. I do not, however, have any power over the mass media myself. With the exception of the future cases, which I have mentioned here already, where I will instruct the press to publish certain specified communiques. Of course, I also participate in work outlining our general propaganda line.

[Interviewers] Thank you for talking to us.

TU MEMBERS, MINISTERS STUDY PRICE INCREASES

LD112023 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 11 Jan 84

[Text] A session of the Council of Ministers Committee for Trade Union Affairs was held in Warsaw. The meeting, chaired by Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski, was attended by representatives of 60 national trade union organizations.

The meeting was convened to acquaint the trade union representatives with proposals on price increases, which have now been corrected as far as possible following social consultations.

This was the second meeting of government representatives with trade union federations since 22 December 1983. The trade unionists were presented with assumptions of decisions [as heard] on food prices, following the social consultations. The proposals are to be submitted in the near future to the Council of Ministers. At the meeting, comments were heard on the new proposals and opinions of the trade unionists were heard. A few words now about the proposals:

In the proposals, all variants proposed in November 1983 and submitted for social consultation have now been withdrawn. This is because none of these variants received a clear majority in the opinions received from citizens.

Presenting the proposals for food price increases, which are to be submitted to the government, Minister Krasinski said that the most important social demands and opinions which can be reconciled with objective economic needs have been accepted.

It has been decided not to increase the prices of some staple foods such as, for example, cottage cheese, margarine, rape seed oil, and beef with bones.

It has also been decided to reduce price increases for bread and other items, including some varieties of meat.

A proposal for seasonal price changes has been accepted, as well as a proposal for accelerating the third stage increase in old-age pensions, which already came into force on 1 January.

The document containing proposals for price changes which is to be presented to the Council of Ministers, includes new price tables and also an extensive discussion of compensation for the price increases for old-age pensioners and children of employees who earn up to 7,000 Zloty [as heard] and of the system of benefits and grants.

It is planned to provide greater possibilities for pensioners to earn some income. Restrictions have been lifted on work by women who [words indistinct], the fees for kindergartens and nurseries are not being increased [words indistinct].

An extensive document produced by two ministers, Minister Krasinski and Minister Ciosek, will be published tomorrow in the press.

This does not mean that the price increases will be implemented automatically, as a relatively long time is still needed to prepare final decisions.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified reporter] Mr Minister, after the meeting at which you and Minister Krasinski presented new proposals for price increases, you did not receive any applause from the trade unionists.

[Presumably Labor, Wages, and Social Affairs Minister Ciosek] True, but it would be difficult to expect applause as the matter concerns such delicate issues as prices and compensation for price increases.

[Reporter] Which problems were tackled today by the trade unionists?

[Ciosek] The debate was lively and critical, and focused mostly on compensation for price increases, more specifically on concern for people who find it difficult to make ends meet such as old-age pensioners, those receiving disability pensions, or those (?with sick children).

This is the matter of family allowances. The discussion even went beyond the subject. The issue was what to do in order to avoid future price rises. This brought up the problems of economizing, of thriftlessness, and how to avoid thriftlessness and introduce better management, better organization of work. This also was discussed during previous meetings. I think that like the whole debate on prices, this meeting has also turned into a serious discussion on the future of the country and what we should do in order to avoid operations of this kind -- price rises -- which are necessary today.

[Reporter] Minister, coming back to this document, to this new draft, will it be a government-union document, the union's alone, or only the government's?

[Ciosek] This document is signed by the ministers for price affairs and of labor, work, and social affairs. We acquainted trade unions with the document and at the same time we are submitting it to the Council of Ministers. We will present resolutions from today's discussions to the Council of Ministers, together with proposals, suggestions, and all critical reservations, and the Council of Ministers will take these opinions into consideration in arriving at decisions.

[Reporter] To end our conversation, I have to say that I was listening to this debate and I think that the unionists are making your life difficult.

[Ciosek] Such is our common lot. But this is natural. It is simply a case of different perspectives. I think that if someone were to take our place and our responsibility for certain matters, he would have to act in a similar way. We are expecting a critical reception, although there is no other way out. We aim for understanding of our intentions and our reasons. We do not expect declarations of support or satisfaction regarding those difficult and painful operations. [end recording]

URBAN DISCUSSES TRADE UNION MEMBERSHIP, COUNCIL

LD111236 Warsaw PAP in English 1141 GMT 11 Jan 84

[By Bohdan Ambroziewicz and Malgorzata Tryc-Ostrowska]

[Text] Warsaw 10 Jan -- While answering questions from newsmen at a regular weekly press conference here, this time also attended by Poland's Deputy Foreign Minister Jozef Wiejacz (an account of his answers given separately), government press spokesman Minister Jerzy Urban said the substance of the communique published after the recent meeting between General Jaruzelski and Primate Glemp consists in the fact that both sides "expressed a determination to shape the internal relations in Poland in tune with promoting stabilization and thus ruling out the possibility of Poland becoming a crisis bearing factor in Europe and of developments here to preclude Poland to become a hotbed of international conflicts or tension. Conversely, the thing is for Poland to favour and create right premises for international understanding."

Commenting on the foundation on Jan. 8 of a council of chairmen of nationwide trade union organizations in Poland, Minister Urban termed it as "an unquestionable step towards creating a joint representation by trade unions."

In a reply to another question, the minister denied suggestions by the Western press to the effect that trade unions in Poland, which have 3.8 million members at present, purported to be the unions of mostly "the old age pensioner retirees."

"Their composition varies and though retirees and pensioners make up a substantial part of the unions, the proportions are not so distant from the composition of the former trade unions," Urban said.

The minister discarded as untrue and incompetent the opinions that the new trade unions remain in an essential conflict with the state authorities," the government press spokesman said. [sentence as received]

POREBSKI PRAISES ARMY AT MILITARY PARTY MEETING

AU111126 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 7/8 Jan 83 p 2

[Report on speech by Tadeusz Porebski, Politburo member and PZPR Central Committee secretary, at the PZPR accountability-electoral conference of the Silesian Military District in Wroclaw on 6 January]

[Text] Taking the floor, T. Porebski conveyed sincere party thanks to and esteem for the soldiers of the Silesian Military District for everything they have done for the state and society, as well as for the worthy and responsible way in which they performed their tasks during the martial law period. He expressed the conviction that now, while we are emerging from the crisis, there will certainly continue to be no lack of soldiers as members and candidate members of the party.

The help the armed forces have given the country and society is just as valuable and necessary today as it was during past years, because the road toward the achievement of full social, political, and economic stabilization in Poland still continues to be a difficult one. The present internal and international situation is imposing further responsible tasks on our entire party, particularly on party cells and organizations in the armed forces, T. Porebski stressed.

Moving on to an appraisal of the current accountability-electoral campaign in the party, the speaker said that its progress is proof of future political and organizational consolidation in the PZPR. The culmination of the present campaign will be the national conference of delegates.

Concluding his speech, T. Porebski also presented other tasks that face the party during the year of the 40th anniversary of the PPR [1984], as well as in the election of members for the national councils.

PROSPECTS FOR SMALL-SCALE PRODUCTION ASSESSED

AU101310 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 4 Jan 84 p 1

[Jan Markusz commentary: "Developing Small-Scale Production More Quickly"]

[Excerpts] The position of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and the SD Central Committee Presidium, published a few days ago, on the better exploitation of the development potential of small-scale production to satisfy people's needs more efficiently and to improve management effectiveness confirms the desire to continue joint efforts to stimulate the production of market goods and services, which are so necessary today. It stresses the importance to the national economy of small-scale production and indicates the directions of its future development. This incentive is very necessary from the social and the economic point of view.

As opposed to the key industries, small-scale production shows the ability to adapt to changing conditions and can react with greater versatility to the needs of the people. This was, after all, confirmed during the last few years when, taking advantage of local and waste raw materials, it increased its production of many goods. This became possible thanks to the earlier introduction of the economic reform.

However, this does not change the fact that small-scale production (with the exception of trades) [rzemiosla], has been stagnating. It barely makes up 8.4 percent of the nation's industrial production while plants that employ up to 100 people in highly developed countries make up 30-40 percent of the country's total industrial production. In Poland, small-scale production makes up barely 20 percent of the total employment in industry, while in Italy, for example, and Switzerland, it makes up almost 35 percent, in Holland it constitutes 45 percent, and in Japan it comprises 53 percent.

A fast-growing and important trend in the economy's development can above all be seen in private trades. In comparison with 1978, 89,000 more workshops have been built and about 175,000 more people have been employed in them, while the greatest number of workshops were built and the largest number of people were employed in them this past year.

The joint position of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and the SD Central Committee Presidium emphasizes the permanent place of the trades in the national economy. It also states that the further development of the trades should be even more favorable to the establishment of good trades traditions, the improvement of professional ethics, and the elimination of the kind of people in them who turn up only in order to make a lot of money quickly at the expense of society by doing as little work as possible themselves.

In the socialized sector of small-scale production, a cause for concern is the phenomenon of deteriorating services. During the last 2 years, employment in cooperative service plants fell by 45,000 persons and the number of these plants also decreased dramatically. According to the recommendations of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and the SD Central Committee Presidium, the rebuilding of the potential of services is one of the most urgent tasks facing the regional authorities as well as the managements and workers' self-management bodies of small-scale production units. This rebuilding should, first of all, be aided by an assurance of better access to supply sources on the basis of the criterion of the effective exploitation of raw and other materials.

Small-scale production should, in accordance with the National Socioeconomic Plan for 1983-85, produce more goods in 1985 to raise our total industrial production rate by about 11 percent. This is the minimum requirement.

Regional authority bodies are responsible for stimulating the activities of small-scale production, particularly in rural areas, in small towns, and in big industrial regions. These bodies should guide the development of small-scale production much more effectively.

On the other hand, the Sejm of the PPR will be responsible for mapping out the development prospects of small-scale production nationwide, as well as for systematic solutions, in keeping with the suggestions of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo.

The organizations and the cells of the PZPR and the SD pledged to continue their joint initiatives, initiatives that are aimed at the development of small-scale production. Joint appraisals will be made, just as up to now, of the state of small-scale production in voivodships, towns and rural parishes, and ways of counteracting negative phenomena and stimulating production and services will be analyzed.

The consistent implementation of the policies of the PZPR and the SD in the sphere of small-scale production will undoubtedly contribute to the development of production and services and a better satisfaction of the needs of working people.

PARTY, GOVERNMENT RESHUFFLE IN BULGARIA VIEWED

AU111622 Skopje NOVA MAKEDONIJA in Macedonian 8 Jan 84 p 4

[Bosko Nacevski article: "Bulgarian Crossroads: Cadre Shifting or Purge"]

[Excerpts] In the first days of the new year, the Bulgarian news agency reported on the latest changes in the highest leadership of the Bulgarian party and state. Those who closely follow events in that Balkan country will note that what is involved is a major move by the leader of the state and party in the cadre sphere. According to some observers, this shuffling of cadres in Sofia is also assessed as a new personnel purge at the top.

The reports from Sofia are very scant and, in any event, it would be hardly possible to discern the background of this entire action from them. However, it is clear that it is Todor Zhivkov, Bulgarian state and party leader, who is behind this cadre shift by which some prominent leaders have been removed from the government and party.

On this occasion, too, good analysts have easily perceived that the latest wave of changes in Sofia is primarily a reaction to the nation's deteriorated economic situation. Although year-end accounts have not provided a complete picture of the country's difficult economic situation, they have confirmed that the new economic mechanism applied to the Bulgarian economy for the last 2 years has not produced the anticipated results. Both last year and the year before, plans were underfulfilled in the fields of industrial production, exports, supplies, and the building industry. All this has affected the people's standard of living and resulted in rigorous investment restrictions. On several occasions, leading party-state circles have called attention to a noticeable decline in labor productivity, work discipline, and product quality. Some observers now link all this with the strengthening of the position of Dimitur Stoyanov, minister of internal affairs and considered to be one of the closest associates of Todor Zhivkov. As a result of the latest changes, Dimitur Stoyanov has become a candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, which observers view as a new attempt by Todor Zhivkov to implement the decision on the reform of the administrative and control apparatus that was adopted last month and is aimed at improving the efficiency of an already excessively large administrative apparatus.

Problems

The final accounts show that certain important results have not been achieved even with the government's extraordinary belt-tightening measures. Judging by the tone of frequent appeals to the people to economize and the harsh administrative measures, it is obvious that last year's energy crisis dealt a serious blow to an already ailing sector of the Bulgarian economy. The housing construction sector is particularly sensitive. In the first 6 months last year, only 30 percent of the planned housing units were built. It is for this reason alone that Ivan Sakarev, minister of construction and architecture, was deprived of his ministerial chair in the latest wave of high-level purges.

By this means is official Sofia trying to soften the economic shocks, at least for awhile? This is a question that will certainly excite Bulgarian analysts, all the more so because two high officials have been removed from the party's leading body within a short time: first, Peko Takov, whom many called 'a man of the people,' and then Aleksandur Lilov, the country's second-ranking party leader. This was followed by a great purge in the Central Committee and the Committee for Culture, mainly as a result of a series of abuses of a material nature. As is known, the Committee for Culture was headed by Lyudmila Zhivkova, daughter of Todor Zhivkov, and recently her brother, Vladimir Zhivkov, was appointed deputy chairman of that very important state institution. Putting together the pieces of changes in the Bulgarian political mosaic, foreign observers seem to be more and more inclined to agree that with his January move in the cadre sphere, Todor Zhivkov is essentially rounding out the process of filling the leadership ranks with tested, close, loyal associates.

USSR PROPOSAL ON BANNING CHEMICAL WEAPONS VIEWED

LD112044 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1928 GMT 11 Jan 84

[Text] Moscow, Jan 11 (TANJUG) -- The offer for start of negotiations between the two military blocs on ban on use of chemical weapons in Europe is commented on in foreign diplomatic quarters here as "a significant move" of official Moscow.

Chemical weapons cannot be compared with the danger which the nuclear arms race carries in itself but, as military experts assert, that is a sphere in which compromise could [words indistinct] most easily, the more so as the proposal of the Warsaw Treaty countries leaves the door widely open for all variants towards emancipation of Europe from chemical weapons which should be realized gradually and reciprocally within the framework of measures which would be agreed on.

Moscow seems to be willing to replace bilateral dialogue with Washington with multilateral negotiations, since it assessed that way to agreement easier. According to assessment of foreign observers here, that is the most important element in this initiative of the Warsaw Treaty which can bring West European countries in a quandary.

If the formula of multilateral negotiations is applied on chemical weapons and, if they end in compromise, it is the road which should be taken in seeking of acceptable solutions also for reduction of nuclear arsenals in Europe. That is the "new tactics and strategy" indicated by official Moscow with this move.

Reasons for this orientation are explained with the endeavour of the USSR to extend responsibility for disarmament and security in Europe to all European NATO members.

LCY CENTRAL COMMITTEE PRESIDIUM MEETS 10 JAN

LD111332 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1042 GMT 11 Jan 84

[Text] Belgrade, 11 Jan (TANJUG) -- At its session yesterday chaired by Dragoslav Markovic, the LCY Central Committee Presidium discussed the LC's ideopolitical unity and activity in implementing its leading ideopolitical role in our society and the preparations for the LCY Central Committee session, which will discuss the further training of LCY organizations and organs for the implementation of the LCY policy in the current stage of the socialist revolution.

According to the statement [on the Presidium session], the session stressed that the complexity of the situation in our society and the present requirements of the development of socialist self-management impose greater commitments on all organized socialist forces, especially the LC, calling for organized and unified activity to help solve these problems more efficiently.

It was also stressed that the present development has established material, ideopolitical and cadre prerequisites for a substantially greater involvement of the working class, of our working people, citizens, and all subjective socialist forces in guiding our social development. During the present stage, on the basis of the 12th LCY Congress and the long-term program of economic stabilization, the LC must more resolutely and consistently develop solutions for the further ideopolitical and action training of its membership, organizations, and organs to properly direct the implementation of its ideopolitical role in our society and to ensure complete responsibility and broad mobilization in implementing the agreed policy.

However, practice shows, it was stressed, that the LC must more resolutely rid itself of the shortcomings in its work so that its operational modus and method of organizing activities will ensure the LC's full contribution to the efforts of our working class -- the leading social forces -- and our working people and citizens to carry out the further development of socialist self-management relations and, on that basis, bring about social changes. For this reason, all LC organizations and organs face the urgent task of critically assessing our practice in the implementation of their responsible social role. The LCY Central Committee Presidium, the statement says, believes that such critical analyses at all organizational levels -- ranging from basic organizations to the LCY Central Committee -- coupled with the necessary improvement in the content and method of work, will make a substantial contribution in tackling resolutely the complex questions of our social development. The LC must decisively, actively, and convincingly settle accounts with manifestations of opportunism, (?inconsistency), and inefficiency in its activity, as well as with various ideological tendencies and pressures against socialist self-management -- e.g., in the form of attacks by bourgeois and even bureaucratic [word indistinct] ideologies -- which are exerting great pressure on certain components of the LC.

The LC, it was stressed, must work more directly among the working class [words indistinct] together with the working class, our working people, and citizens and contribute to the formulation and implementation of our unified policy.

Regarding this, the LC must constantly promote its leading role by intensifying theoretical and ideopolitical work and by heeding the necessary impulses of our practice. This commitment has been enhanced particularly as a result of the present social conditions, the development of science and technology, and the complex nature of the process of the development of socialist self-management, which demands complete ideological commitment from the LC's. This is why it has to more comprehensively study social processes and their laws, seek solutions for the problems encountered in concrete reality, open prospects and paths of further social development, and organize, guide, and mobilize workers and popular masses, organized in the front of the socialist forces, in this revolutionary struggle.

The LCY Central Committee Presidium believes that as part of their regular activity, LCY organizations and organs must place on their agenda the most important questions of the implementation of their agreed policy and of their conclusions, and the question of their activity, building and consolidation, and of unity and implementation of the social role, and to seek answers both for outstanding questions of our social practice and for the development and promotion of their way and method of work.

The Presidium decided that central and provincial committees of the LC and other LC leaderships and organizations should be included in the preparations for the LCY Central Committee session.

The Presidium also discussed the current economic situation, and in this connection, maintained that all possible measures must be taken to consistently implement the agreed price policy.

The Presidium also discussed other current questions pertaining to its jurisdiction.

'DISCRIMINATION AGAINST ISLAM' CLAIMS REFUTED

LD112331 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1740 GMT 11 Jan 84

["Ill-Intentioned and Unsubstantiated Claims About Discrimination Against Islam in Yugoslavia" -- TANJUG headline]

[Text] Sarajevo, 11 Jan (TANJUG) -- The trial of the group of 13 Muslim nationalists in July and August of last year in Sarajevo provided an opportunity for certain Islamic newspapers in the world to wage a campaign against present-day Yugoslavia because of its alleged hostile attitude toward Islam and Mulsims in Yugoslavia. In this connection, the Supreme Islamic Council of Elders in the SFRY (VIS) has published an official report in the latest edition of the newspaper PREPOROD in which it informs believers about these attacks and untruths -- a complete translation is given -- and then goes on to refute them in a well-argued and systematic manner at the same time. This report is a reply to the request from the organs of the World Islamic League -- Rabitah, that VIS should speak out and take a stand on these assertions. However, VIS has primarily decided to acquaint its believers with the content of these unsubstantiated attacks.

VIS does not dwell on all the untruths in individual Islamic papers on the alleged persecution of Islam and Muslims in Yugoslavia, but replies only to excerpts -- as the report stresses -- from some papers regarded as well-intentioned but ill-informed.

The entire campaign against present-day Yugoslavia, which is well-known and respected throughout the world because of its attitude toward the question of religion among other things, was initiated by an article in the Saudi Arabian weekly Islamic paper AD-DA'WAH AL-ISLAMIYYAH entitled "The Communist Sickle Cuts Down the Muslims in Yugoslavia," which was published on 1 August last year when the trial in Sarajevo was still underway, and continued during the autumn in the organs of the Rabitah -- the papers AKHBAR AL-ALAM AL-ISLAMI and THE JOURNAL and in the "appeal" of the general secretary of the Pan-Islamic Congress, Inamullah Khan, to the president of the SFRY Presidency in the magazine MUSLIM WORLD of 15 October last year.

Of what are the respectable ulemas of the World Islamic League accusing present-day Yugoslavia, to whose respected representatives they made the most laudatory statements less than a year ago during their visit to the Islamic community, claiming among other things that the status, position, and consequently, the results of the work of the Islamic community in Yugoslavia are among the best of the entire world?

The ordinary Yugoslav, not to mention those better acquainted with the position and development of religion in our country, would be amazed to read the fabrications and insinuations, which are not backed by a single argument. The claim that Yugoslavia has no religious freedom, which is the motto of all these texts, is the least of the insinuations.

According to these writings, religious prayers and the study of the Koran are banned in our country; and parents who send their children for Islamic instruction are punished by 5 years imprisonment, and instead of the 13 tried and convicted Muslim nationalists in Sarajevo last year, according to the statements in the above-mentioned papers, thousands of Muslims were arrested!

It is further claimed that the LC has altered the demographic composition of areas inhabited by Muslims by settling large numbers of non-Muslims there, that compulsory military service has been introduced for women (including Muslim women), and that pilgrims who wish to make the haj from Yugoslavia to Mecca have to pay large state taxes in gold! These ulemas also "know" that "in 1981, when the Muslims in Kosovo Province were demanding their civil rights, the party brought tanks and armored cars into the streets and killed thousands of Muslims." Similarly, "in the Grand Mosque in Foca (also in those years) more than 12,000 Muslims were killed, and 6,000 Muslims were slaughtered at the bridge in Goradze," etc, etc.

VIS calmly and logically refutes each of these fabrications and invites the authors of said articles to come in person and assure themselves of the real position and development of Islam in Yugoslavia. The respectable ulemas not only invented all this from start to finish, but this being clearly not enough for them, also included events of not just a few decades, but centuries ago. They accuse the National Liberation Army of Yugoslavia of the crimes of the quisling Chetniks, and say that the supposed 270 mosques in Belgrade, which were recorded by Awilya Chelebia, were destroyed after World War II. How can we expect these people to tell the truth about the fact that, for example, in the SR of Bosnia-Hercegovina, from the liberation up to the end of 1980, 406 new mosques and 317 mesjids were built and 382 mosques and [figure indistinct] mesjids were reconstructed?

VIS reproaches the aforementioned organs of the Rabitah for not consulting the official Islamic organs in the SFRY before publishing such serious and untruthful accusations. That their editorial borads were lacking in good will is shown by the fact that these pasquinades were not shown to a single one of the 1,000 or so Yugoslav Islamic pilgrims who visited Mecca in just 1 year, nor to the representatives of this Islamic community, the mufti of Belgrade, who was personally visiting the seat of the Rabitah just prior to the publication of this disinformation.

Those editorial boards' lack of good will can further be seen in the fact that those texts were written by among others, none other than the Muslim fascists from our region who fled after World War II. In its official report, VIS reminds the ulemas of the Islamic centers of the fifth ayat of the Al-Hujurat chapter of the Koran, which literally says: "O believer, if some dishonorable man brings some news, verify it carefully, so that you do no harm to someone out of ignornance, and so that you do not regret what you have done."

Let us add in conclusion that this official report by the VIS has been published in the latest edition of the Islamic paper PREPOROD, of which the above papers, said other fabrications that it had been banned by the Yugoslav Party. In case they are unable to read it for this reason, VIS will, now that it has directly informed its believers about these fabrications, send this report to the organs of the Rabitah by mail through regular established channels.

OFFICIAL CONFIDENT ON 1984 ENERGY PROSPECTS

AU111720 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 10 Jan 84 p 1

[O.D. report]

[Text] Belgrade, 9 Jan -- The well-remembered "electric shocks" from a month or two ago resulting from the drought and the 20-percent reduction in planned oil imports are not going to be repeated this year. According to the adopted energy plan, together with economical consumption and saving, there will be sufficient quantities of all kinds of energy in 1984.

Rade Pavlovic, president of the Federal Committee for Industry and Energy and memeber of the Federal Executive council [FEC]; was trying to prove at a press conference that such a promise, presented in this year's plan, is realistic.

The energy plan has been adopted on time, Pavlovic said, thanks to a novel drafting procedure. Instead of the usual procedure of republics and provinces agreeing on the plan proposal, this year the FEC made the proposal with their cooperation, thus taking a major part of the responsibility for the realization of the energy plan.

Starting from the needs of the industry and taking into consideration the planned 3 percent production increase and the general desire to avoid a repeat of the difficulties the population experienced recently, the FEC plans 5.8 percent more electric power than last year, when consumption totaled 68,969,000,000 kilowatt-hours. The plan for this year is 72,957,000,000 kilowatt-hours, although the total need is considerably greater -- about 75,634,000,000 kilowatt-hours. This means that economical consumption and power saving will be topics of the day throughout the coming year.

The difference between the needs and the production possibilities, totaling 2.67 billion kilowatt-hours, should be covered by the production in new thermoelectric power plants and exports. If this is achieved, there will be about 3 percent more electric power.

The electricity estimate cannot be realized according to plan if an increase in coal production of at least 10 percent is not ensured. Instead of 58,203,000 metric tons of coal, the quantity produced last year, this year 63,301,000 metric tons will be delivered to the market. By increasing the production of coking coal by 29 percent, there will be more of it: 4 million metric tons. It is believed that such a production of coal will ensure the regular operation of new capacities in thermoelectric power plants and remove the well-known difficulties domestic foundries experience.

There are two ways to ensure 15.5 million metric tons of oil products, or 9.6 percent more than last year: through imports and domestic production, which has to remain at last year's level. As envisaged, there will be 18.1 percent more natural gas, of which 4 percent of the total will be provided through imports, that is 1 percent more than last year.

In order to realize these plans, the FEC has adopted a new extensive program of measures and tasks ranging from providing the necessary foreign exchange for the producers of coal, oil, gas, and electricity, to measures against those who exceed the limits of the plan. The power division, as Pavlovic points out, will be regulated by self-managing agreements within the Chamber of Economy.

"Our stand is that gasoline coupons should stay," said Pavlovic, answering the question about the usefulness of the coupons, considering the high gasoline price and increased oil quantities.

As for the agreement on the utilization of the water-power potential of the Drina River, Pavlovic expressed hope that the agreement among the three republics interested in the construction of new power plants will be reached soon. By the way, the construction of the designed projects can begin, which will not negatively affect the remaining eight hydroelectric power plants.

"The winter and summer prices of electricity, the high and low rates, are differences set by republican and provincial power generating communities. All this is being coordinated now to implement the FEC decision on the increase in electric power prices."

What will happen if there is no water or foreign exchange? There is no precise answer in the set of 22 measures for the realization of the 1984 energy plan. This means that one should not forget the experience with heating at the end of last year.

U.S. EXCHANGE RATE SEEN BURDENING THIRD WORLD

LD111717 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1613 GMT 11 Jan 84

[By Aleksandar Borcic]

[Text] Belgrade, January 11 (TANJUG) -- The U.S. dollar's current surge on world foreign-exchange markets is the result of high U.S. interest rates, a lower inflation rate in the United States than in other industrialized countries, and the fact that the U.S. economy is recovering at a much faster pace than those of its chief partners. This trend has also been augmented by the tense international situation, which has prompted the inflow of foreign capital into the United States as its most secure strong-box.

The United States is thus the only beneficiary in the current international monetary situation. Thanks to its excessive interest rates, the United States is now able to fill its enormous budget deficit with loans from the capital market.

The developing countries are no doubt shouldering the greatest burden of these rates and the unrealistic exchange rate of the dollar. They are now on the brink of disaster because the U.S. interest rates have made the task of servicing their debts almost impossible. The fact that even one percent higher or lower interest rates means a difference of ten billion dollars in the developing countries' indebtedness is the best indicator of how the U.S. administration's policy affects the developing world.

In addition to this, the high exchange rate of the U.S. currency is putting an additional strain on the developing countries' imports, making it increasingly difficult for them to buy food and equipment essential to their development.

Future trends in the international monetary situation will continue to depend on U.S. policy. This policy will most probably remain unchanged until the U.S. presidential elections and it is a big question whether there will be any change at all afterwards.